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CONTENTMENT.

Once on a time an old red hen
Went strutting 'round with pompous clucks,
For she had little babies ten,
A part of which were tiny ducks.
"'Tis very rare that hens," said she,
"Have baby ducks as well as chicks—
"But I possess, as you can see,
"Of chickens four and ducklings six!"

A season later, this old hen
Appeared, still cackling of her luck,
For, though she boasted babies ten,
Not one among them was a duck!
"'Tis well," she murmured, brooding o'er
The little chicks of fleecy down—
"My babies now will stay ashore,
"And, consequently, cannot drown!"

The following spring the old red hen
Clucked just as proudly as of yore—
But lo! her babes were ducklings ten,
Instead of chickens, as before!
"'Tis better," said the old red hen,
As she surveyed her waddling brood;
"A little water now and then
"Will surely do my darlings good!"

But oh! alas, how very sad!
When gentle spring rolled 'round again
The eggs eventuated bad,
And childless was the old red hen!
Yet patiently she bore her woe
And still she wore a cheerful air,
And said: "'Tis best these things are so,
"For babies are a dreadful care!"

I half suspect that many men,
And many, many women, too,
Could learn a lesson from the hen
With foliage of vermilion hue;
She ne'er presumed to take offense
At any fate that might befall,
But meekly bowed to Providence—
She was contented—that was all!

FOURTH COUSINS.

In the early summer of 1860 I went upon a visit to a distant relative of mine, who lived in one of the Shetland islands. It was early summer with myself then; I was a medical student, with life all before me.

The steamer landed me at Lerwick, and I completed my journey—with my boxes—next day in an open boat. It was a very cold morning, with a gray, cold, choppy sea on, the spray from which dashed over the boat, wetting me thoroughly, and making me feel pinched, blear-eyed, and miserable.

An opening in a wall of rock took us at length into a long, winding fiord, or arm of the sea, with green, bare fields on every side, and wild, weird-like sheep that gazed on us for a moment, then bleated and fled. Right at the end of this rock stood my friend's house, comfortable and solid-looking, but unsheltered by a single tree.

"I shan't stay long here," I said to myself, as I landed.

An hour or two afterward I had changed my mind entirely. I was seated in a charmingly and cozily furnished drawing-room, up-stairs. The windows looked to and away across the broad Atlantic. How strange it was! for the loch that had led me to the front of the house, and the waters of which rippled up to the very lawn, was part of the German ocean, and here at the back, and not a stone's throw distant, was the Atlantic.

Beside the fire in an easy-chair, sat my gray-haired old relation and host, and, not far off, his wife. Presently Cousin Maggie entered, smiling to me as she did so: her left hand lingered for a moment on her father's gray locks, then she sat down unbidden to the piano. On the strength of my blood-relationship, distant though it was, for we were really only third or fourth cousins, I was made a member of this family from the first, and Maggie treated me as a brother. I was not entirely pleased with the latter arrangement, because many days had not passed ere I concluded it would be a pleasant pastime for me to make love to Cousin Maggie. But weeks went by and my love-making was still postponed: it became a *sine die* kind of a probability. Maggie was constantly with me when out of doors—my companion in all my fishing and shooting trips. But she carried not only a rod but even a rifle herself; she could give me lessons in casting the fly—and did; she often shot dead the seals that I had merely wounded, and her prowess in rowing astonished me, and her daring in venturing so far out to sea in our broad, open boat, often made her tremble for our safety.

One day Maggie and I were together in a cave close by the ocean—a favorite haunt of ours on hot forenoons. Our boat was drawn up close by. The day was bright, and the sea was calm, its tiny wavelets making drowsy, dreamy music on the yellow sands. She had been reading aloud, and I was gazing at her face.

"I begin to think you are beautiful," I said.

She looked down at me where I lay with those innocent eyes of hers, that always looked into mine as frankly as a child's would.

"I'm not sure," I continued, "that I shan't commence making love to you, and perhaps I might marry you. What would you think of that?"

"Love!" she laughed, as musically as a sea-nymph, "love? Love betwixt a cousin and a cousin? Preposterous!"

"I dare say," I resumed, pretending to pout, "you wouldn't marry me because I'm poor."

"Poor!" she repeated, looking very firm and earnest now; "if the man I loved were poor I'd carry a creel for him; I'd gather shells for his sake: but I don't love anybody and don't mean to. Come!"

So that was the beginning and the end of my love-making with Cousin Maggie.

And Maggie had said she never meant to love any one. Well, we can never tell what may be our immediate future.

Hardly had we left the cave that day and put off from the shore ere cats'-paws began to ruffle the water. They came in from the west, and before we had got half-way to the distant headland a steady breeze was blowing. We had hoisted our sail and were running before it with the speed of a gull on the wing.

Once round the point we had a beam wind till we entered the fiord, then we had to beat to windward all the way home, by which time it was blowing quite a gale.

It went round more to the north about sunset, and then for the first time we noticed a yatch of small dimensions on the distant horizon. Her intention appeared to be that of rounding the island and probably anchoring on the lee side of it. She was in an ugly position, however, and we all watched her anxiously till nightfall hid her from view.

I retired early, but sleep was out of the question, for the wind raged and howled around the house like wild wolves. About 12 o'clock the sound of a gun fell on my ears. I could not be mistaken, for the window rattled in sharp response.

I sprang from my couch and began to dress, and immediately after my aged relative entered the room. He looked very serious.

"The yatch is on the Ba," he said, solemnly.

They were words to me of fearful significance. The yacht, I knew, must soon break up, and nothing could save the crew.

I quickly followed my relative into the back drawing-room, where Maggie was with her mother. We gazed out into the night, out and across the sea. At the same moment, out there on the terrible Ba, a blue light sprang up, revealing the yacht and even its people on board. She was leaning well over to one side, her masts gone, and the spray dashing over her.

"Come," cried Maggie, "there is no time to lose. We can guide the boat to the cave. Come, cousin!"

I felt dazed, thunderstruck. Was I to take an active part in a forlorn hope? Was Maggie—how beautiful and daring she looked now!—to assume the role of a modern Grace Darling? So it appeared.

We pulled out of the fiord, Maggie and I, and up under lee of the island, then, on rounding the point, we encountered the whole force of the sea and wind. There was a glimmering light on the wrecked yacht, and for that we rowed, or rather were borne along on the gale. No boat save a Shetland skiff could have been trusted in such a sea.

As we neared the Ba, steadying herself by leaning on my shoulder, Maggie stood up and waved the lantern, and it was answered from the wreck. Next moment it seemed to me we were on the lee side, and Maggie herself hailed the shipwrecked people.

"We cannot come nearer," she cried; "lower your boat and follow our light closely. Take the tiller now," she continued, addressing me, "and steer for the light you see on the cliff. Keep her well up, though, or all will be lost."

We waited—and that with difficulty—for a few minutes, till we saw by the starlight that the yacht's boat was lowered, then away we went.

The light on the cliff-top moved slowly down the wind. I kept the boat's head a point or two above it and on she dashed. The rocks loomed black and high as we neared them, the waves breaking in terrible turmoil beneath. Suddenly the light was lowered over the cliff down to the very water's edge.

"Steady, now," cried my brave cousin, and the next moment we were round a point and into smooth water, with the yacht's boat close beside us. The place was partly cave, partly "poss."

We beached our boats, and here we remained all night, and were rescued next morning by a fisherman's yacht. The yacht's people were the captain, his wife, and one boy—Norwegians all, Brinster by name. What need to tell of the gratitude of those whom Maggie's heroism had saved from a watery grave?

But it came to pass that when, a few months afterward, a beautiful new yacht came round to the fiord to take those shipwrecked mariners away, Cousin Maggie went with them on a cruise. It came to pass also that when I paid my next visit to R——, in the following summer, I found living at my relative's house a Major Brinster and a Mrs. Brinster. Mrs. Brinster was my cousin Maggie, and Major Brinster was my cousin Maggie's "fate."
—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

Finish What You Begin.

Many a man's whole history, says the Journal of Agriculture, is made up of unfinished schemes. It is the natural bent or acquired habit of altogether too large a class of people to be always beginning new schemes which are never to be finished, but abandoned when half finished, for other schemes that in time are to share the same fate. Farmers are especially apt to drop into this habit, not because they differ from other men, but because their plans ought to and generally do extend through several crops and as many years, and too often they are abandoned as soon as fairly commenced. In a smaller way though the habit is observed. A field of grass is cut and a strip is left in a corner because it is hard to get at, it is to be done when the balance of the field is cut, but it is never finished afterward. A few cocks of hay are not quite dry and are left, to be called for when in order but the winter sets in and those same hay-doodles remain. A field is plowed in the fall to a narrow strip or two and they are left and perhaps the plow sticking in them until spring. A piece of brush land is cleared but a corner is left to spoil the looks of the whole job ever after.

Parents should train their children to shun this pernicious habit of leaving things unfinished. Says a writer in an exchange:

My old grandmother Knox had a way of making her children finish their work. If they undertook to build a cob house, they must not leave it until it was done, and nothing of work or play to which they set their hands would she allow them to abandon incomplete. I sometimes wish I had been treated in this way. How much of life is wasted in unfinished work? Many a man uses up his time in splendid beginnings. The labor devoted to commence ten things and leave them useless, would finish five of them and make them profitable and useful. Finish your work. Life is brief; time is short. Stop beginning forty things and go back and finish four. Put patient, persistent toil into the matter, and, be assured, one completed undertaking will yield yourself more pleasure and the world more profit, than a dozen fair plans of which people say, "This man began to build and was not able to finish."

A Laughing Plant.

Among the many curious objects of the vegetable kingdom few are more remarkable than the laughing plant of Arabia. This plant does not itself laugh; but persons who chew its seed at once begin to smile, and if they continue to eat the seed they are apt to behave like a clown in a circus. The flowers are of a bright yellow, and the seed-pods are soft and woolly, while the seeds resemble black beans. Only two or three of the seeds ever grow in one pod. The natives dry the seeds and grind them, and it is the powder thus made that is usually eaten. A person who takes a small quantity of the powder generally laughs and cuts fantastic capers for about an hour. Then he falls asleep, and when he awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of his frisky acts.

A Plea For Practical Education.

"When I send my boy to an agricultural school I want him to take hold of practical studies closely connected with his profession, and besides, I want him to work with his hands as well as brains; and I should prefer for his teacher one who knows, from personal experience, what mental labor is." So says a correspondent of the Western Farmer, in a letter urging the separation of the Wisconsin Agricultural College from the State University.

Remarkable Cats.

A London paper makes mention of a cat which would recognize his master's footsteps after a three months' absence, and come out to meet him in the hall, with tail erect, and purring all over as if to the very verge of bursting. Another one comes up every morning between six and seven o'clock to wake his master, sits on the bed, and very gently feels first one eyelid and then the other with his paw. When an eye opens, but not till then, the cat sets up a loud purr, like the prayer of a fire-worshipper to the rising sun.

ECCENTRIC BRIDEGROOMS.

Matrimonial Stories Told by Clergymen—Some Embarrassing Mistakes.

There was a clergyman who married a couple, and at the wedding breakfast one of the bridesmaids expressed a wish to see that mystic document, a wedding license, which she had never beheld in her lifetime. The request occasioned a fearful discovery. The clergyman had quite forgotten to ask for a license; the bridegroom had left it to his "best man" to procure it, and this the "best man" had forgotten to do. Of course the marriage was no legal marriage at all. The wedding party broke up in dismay, and the ceremony was performed again next day. The poor clergyman, however, never got over the effects of his blunder.

I have known brides, when the grooms have failed to make the proper responses, prompt them immediately and with the greatest facility. As for the men, they commit all kinds of blunders and bunglings. I have known a man, at that very nervous and trying moment, follow the clergyman within the communion rail and prepare to take a place opposite him. I have known a man, when the minister stretched out his hand to unite those of the couple, take it vigorously in his own and give it a hearty shake. Sometimes more serious difficulties occur. Some ladies have had an almost unconquerable reluctance to use the word "obey;" one or two, if their own statements are to be accepted, have ingeniously construed the word "nobey." The word, however, has still to be formally admitted into the language. There was one girl, who was being married by a very fine old clergyman, who absolutely refused to utter the "obey." The minister suggested that, if she was unwilling to utter the word aloud she should whisper it to him; but the young lady refused even this kind of compromise. Further, however, than this the clergyman refused to accomodate her; but when he was forced to dismiss them all without proceeding any further, the recalcitrant young person consented to "obey."

The difficulty, however, is not always made on the side of the lady. On one occasion the bridegroom wished to deliver a little oration qualifying his vow, and describing in what sense and to what extent he was using the words of the formula. He was, of course, given to understand that nothing of this kind could be permitted.

When the bridegroom has returned thanks, after the parson's speech, in these days of feminine oratory, there is sometimes a tendency on the part of the bride to make a little speech of her own. "I call you all to witness," said a bride within our hearing, "that I have no intention of obeying." "Ah madam," said Frederic Denison Maurice, who was present, "you have yet to learn the blessedness of obedience."

The following case was related to me by a bishop of the Church of England: There was a man who had officiated as a clergyman in a large town for about fifteen years. At the lapse of that time it was accidentally discovered that he was an impostor. A new bishop came, or the man went into a new diocese; anyhow, the request came that he would produce his letters of orders. Letters of orders are precious and remarkable documents; if once lost they cannot be replaced. The pseudo clergyman replied, expressing his great regret that in the course of a removal the letters had been hopelessly mislaid, but hoped that the length of time in which he had served in the diocese would be a sufficient voucher. The bishop wrote back to say that he regretted the loss of the letters of orders, and that it would be quite sufficient if he gave exact dates, which would enable him to refer to the diocesan registry. The imposture then became known. Is was a matter of great anxiety to settle what had best be done under such circumstances. Of course a very large number of marriages had been performed during these fifteen years, not one of which was legal. The first suggestion was that an act should be passed making these marriages legal. There were objections to this course. It was considered that an immense deal of pain would be caused by the publication of the invalidity of these marriages, and that peculiar hardship would be done in the case of children where one or both parents had died in the meantime. On a certain evening there was a solemn discussion between the bishop of the diocese and the Home Secretary, the result of which was a communication to the false clergyman that if he left England immediately, and forever, proceedings would not be taken, but that otherwise he would be prosecuted.

Rabbit Farming.

"A. A. F.," of Port Washington, Ohio, writes to the Farm and Fireside, recommending rabbit farming. Whoever keeps a few chickens can keep a few rabbits, for they get along well together, as the rabbits will eat about everything that chickens will, and many kinds of food that chickens will not, besides they are much more adapted to living in close quarters than chickens.

They are kept in three different ways. First, in what the English call "hutches," which are boxes, or cages, about two feet wide, three feet long, and fifteen inches high; these may be stacked one on the top of the other, so that they will take but little ground space. Second, in out-door pens or yards. These may be from five to eight feet square up to fifty or more feet, but the larger the better, as the rabbit enjoys a run and exercise as well as any living animal. And thirdly, are kept in lots ranging from one acre to ten or fifteen acres; these are called "rabbit warrens." An English lord kept two hundred acres in rabbit warrens exclusively, and he marketed six thousand rabbits yearly. Then another account of an English rabbit farmer who could supply eighty a week the year round, and still another who kept an average of four thousand. A young Frenchman says he has seen them more plentiful in the French markets than he does chickens in the American markets. Now, if they can be raised to that extent, at a profit, in the old countries, why can't it be done in this country.

Grafting on Cherry Trees.

According to the Oregon Farmer and Dairyman, a resident of that State, several years ago, made an experiment of grafting Kentish, Royal Ann, Yellow Spanish, Knight's Early, May Duke, and other varieties, upon stocks of wild cherry. The grafts took kindly to their new nurses, which they assimilated unto themselves, the whole waxing strong, and now, after years of growth and abundant fruitage, appearing as vigorous trees, five or six or more inches in diameter.

A Temporary Life Preserver.

It ought to be generally known that a man's hat will serve in most cases as a temporary life preserver to those in danger of drowning. When a person finds himself in the water he should lay hold of his hat between his hands, keeping the crown close under his chin and the mouth of the hat under water. The quantity of air contained in the cavity of the hat will keep the head above water for a long time—sometimes for several hours.

ACTORS' MEMORIES.

IRVING, BOOTH AND OTHERS AT WORK.

Prominent Players and How They Commit the Lines of Their Parts—An Actor's Sudden Rise, Etc.

"One of the most curious and incomprehensible things to the public in general in regard to theatrical people is the manner in which they commit their parts to memory," said a well known actor and manager to a Philadelphia Times reporter. "Only the other day a prominent man said to me, 'The act of studying and remembering parts of plays has always seemed to me to be a most notable and laborious accomplishment.' Well, it may not be so very notable, but it is undoubtedly in many cases extremely laborious. There are, however, many exceptions. Some people are able to learn their parts with rapidity and ease. I have seen some professional people take hold of a part when there was no especial need of memorizing it in a brief space of time, and, after reading it over, learn it perfectly in a marvellously short time. It is not the best actor who can memorize the quickest. To some of the most prominent people on the stage the task of committing their parts is a hard one. As a manager I always preferred to have around me people to whom this work was difficult. I felt surer with them. I knew they had a well disciplined memory, and when once they had learned their parts they could be depended upon. But there are exceptions to all rules. I recall an instance of a young actor who was in a company I had in Washington some years ago. He was a bright fellow and had a fine stage appearance, but he had the most unretentive memory I ever knew. When he had, after great labor, learned a part he would often at the critical time forget some of it. At last he got discouraged and I got disgusted, and the sequel of the matter is that he is now a prosperous farmer in Michigan.

"I can always tell an actor's temperament by the manner in which he studies his part. It is a fine index to his character. Any one who has ever seen Irving study can attest the truth of that assertion. He takes the utmost pains with every line and word. He weighs every syllable as though his life depended upon it. He studies slowly, not because of any difficulty in memorizing, for he has no such difficulty, but because he pays the same attention to the details of the lines of the play as he does to the details of the scenery.

"Booth is another actor who was most careful in his study, but it has been so long since he learned a new part that the task would now be almost a novelty to him. Poor Ned Southern was a very interesting actor to be seen learning a part. There was nothing slovenly about his work. He learned easily, but he was accustomed to pace up and down the floor of his room, uttering a line over and over again until he had struck the correct expression. But these efforts never created anything artificial in him. He was earnest and sincere always. Fred Warde has a notably quick and retentive memory. I recall an instance illustrative of this. Theodore Hamilton was once engaged in New York to play Edmund in 'King Lear.' Edwin Booth was playing the title role. Late in the afternoon Hamilton got sick, and sent word that he could not appeal. The manager was in a most unpleasant dilemma, especially as it was the opening performance of the engagement. He looked about for some one to take Hamilton's place, and selected Warde, who had been assigned to an inferior part. Warde protested that he knew practically nothing of the part, and said he had not sufficient time in which to study it. The manager, however, insisted, and Warde got down to work. That night his Edmund was warmly greeted. He did not miss a word.

"I remember one night when George Rignold was playing 'Henry Fifth' about 1876, in Ford's Theatre, in Washington, he was taken suddenly ill. The manager was in great trepidation. He didn't know how on earth to get a man in time to play this important character that evening until E. K. Collier, who was to strut across hte stage as one of the heralds, came forward and declared he'd fill Rignold's place. He said he didn't know the part, but would have it committed to memory in time. Some of the company laughed at Collier, but the manager had confidence in the ambitious young fellow, and the result of it was that although he had only four hours in which to study the part, he made a great success. He is high in the profession now and dates his rise from the night he made the great jump from a herald to a king. When the old City Museum was still standing between Fifth and Crown streets, B. G. Rogers, an old-timer, was playing Bob Acres in 'The Rivals.' He got sick and they called on Sam Hemple, the popular Philadelphia comedian, to take his place. Sam declared he didn't know a word of the part.

"'Play it, anyhow,' moaned Rogers. 'You've got three hours to learn it in, so get to work.'

"Sam got to work, learned the part and made a capital hit.

"Actors these days don't have any such troubles and they don't study much, either. They learn one or two parts at the beginning of the season and play them week after week without any change of bill. Even if they had many parts to learn in a season there would not be one-third the trouble the actors of the old school had. The text of our modern plays is easily learned and easily remembered. Any actor will tell you that it is a far more difficult matter to learn properly five lines of one of Shakspere's, Knowles's, or the other great dramatists' blank verse dramas than it is to commit to memory forty-five lines from the melodramas of to-day. Every man or woman in these latter plays more or less changes the text, either accidentally or purposely, and in very many cases these interpolations are better than the original expressions. I have seen playwriters stand in the wings when their plays were being performed and incorporate into the text some of the words and sentences the actors substituted for the regular version.

Why Men Turn Gray.

A successful man with a black mustache and a gray head was asked the other day by an unsuccessful man with a gray mustache and a black head, why his mustache remained so black, while his (the speaker's) was so gray. "The trouble is," was the response, "I work with my head, which makes it gray; and you labor with your mouth—see." Now, the trouble is there are not enough gray headed dairymen. The mass of them get gray around the mouth—they talk so much and think so little. Reading and thinking has made nearly all the great men of the world. Action is well enough when properly directed; but first lay your plans, and you will not only save time and labor, but you will use up much less material and get a vast sight of comfort out of the idea that you have been so smart. Try it.—*American Dairyman.*

A THIEF'S STRATEGY.

The Cunning of a Condemned Hindoo Saves His Neck.

The Hindoos relate a fable of a thief, who, convicted of his crime, was sentenced to death, but who in the most fortunate manner, and at the last moment, hit upon an expedient by which he hoped at least to save his life. He sent for the keeper of the prison, and told him that he was in possession of a very important secret, which he wished to communicate to the king; as soon as this was done, he was ready to die.

When this news was communicated to the king, he commanded that the condemned man should be brought before him, promising him his life, in case the secret proved to be one of real worth. The thief now revealed to him that he knew a means whereby trees could be grown whose fruit should be pure gold and not fictitious; the essay might easily be made. As his majesty did not wish to allow the opportunity of gaining gold to escape him, he sent for his Prime Minister, High Priest, and other State officials, and betook himself, together with them and the condemned man, to a place in the palace gardens which had been selected for the experiment. Hereupon the thief, after having taken a number of solemn oaths, or forms of oath, drew out a gold piece, and declared that if it were planted there on that spot, a tree would grow up, each branch of which would bear gold as its fruits.

"But," he added, "the gold piece must be planted by a hand which has never been stained by a dishonest transaction. My hand is not clean, and on that account I hand it over to your majesty."

The king took the gold piece, but hesitated. At last he said:

"I remember, in my youth, sometimes to have taken money which was not mine from my father's treasury. I have repented the sin, but I cannot say that my hand is clean. I therefore hand the gold piece to my Prime Minister."

After a little consideration, the latter replied:

"It would be a pity to break the charm by a possible oversight. I receive the taxes of the people, and seeing that I am exposed to so many temptations, how can I swear that I have always remained perfectly honest? Therefore, I pass the gold piece on to the governor of the citadel."

"No, no!" cried the latter, withdrawing himself. "Don't you remember that I have to pay the troops their wages and divide their provisions? Let the high priest plant the gold piece."

But the priest said, avertingly:

"You forget that I have to collect the tithes, and to receive the payments for sacrifices."

Then cried the thief:

"It seems to me that it would be much to the world's benefit if we five were all hung together, for it appears as though there is no righteous man amongst us."

In spite of the deplorable exposure, the king laughed at the cunning of the thief and the long faces of his dignitaries, that he saved the clever associate his life.

She Had Forgotten Something.

A good story is told of a prominent member of Washington society who has a habit of tying a knot in her pocket handkerchief when she wishes to fix anything in her mind which must be attended to. She was engaged in a desperate flirtation on a certain occasion, and in her abstraction dropped the handkerchief on the floor. This was noticed by her hostess, who endeavored to break up the flirtation by inviting her guest into another part of the house. As the latter rose from the chair she stooped and picked up her handkerchief, noticing, as she did so the knot in one corner. "What have I forgotten to-day?" she asked audibly. "That you have a husband?" replied her hostess. The story was repeated, and the lady, who is a well-known member of the diplomatic circle, always keeps her handkerchief free from knots now.

Pat's Wager.

Two Irishmen once made a bet, which was that one of them would not drink half a gallon of beer in five minutes. A minute or two before entering upon the wager, Pat remarked to a friend of his:

"I am sure to win, because I know I can do ud."

"How do you know it?" asked his friend.

"Why," answered Pat, "because I've just been and tried it on with water, and I did ud, and shure if I can do ud with water, I'll asily do ud with beer."

Of course Paddy lost the bet.

Cuffee's Mathematics.

A good story is told of a farmer in Schley, who rented some land last year to a colored man for a third of the crop. When the drought came on his corn and cotton were affected by it. He gathered two bales of cotton and two wagon loads of corn. The latter he penned up for his own use and the cotton was sold. When his landlord called for his share he was told that there was none for him. He was thunderstruck and asked: "Didn't I rent you the land for a third of the crop?" "Yes, boss," said the darkey, "but you see dere was no third. Dere was only two bales of cotton and two loads of corn: all mine and nuffin' for you by de contract." And the landlord could not make Cuffee believe any other way.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Fatality Among Officials.

Official life in Washington has been unusually fatal. Not to mention the tragic deaths of Lincoln and Garfield, of late years we have seen Hunt, Garfield's Secretary of the Navy, dying after a painful illness, while Minister to Russia, in a foreign land. Howe, Arthur's first Postmaster General, and Folger, his first Secretary of the Treasury, died in office, and Frelinghuysen, his Secretary of State, a few weeks after retiring to private life. Now we have General Grant in a precarious condition, and even Arthur's health has been much broken.

Evergreens Before Setting.

Chas. G. Gardener, a well known Iowa horticulturist says: When the boxes arrive, wet up the moss thoroughly. Then take out the trees, and at once dip the roots in a mud hole (previously prepared) and lay them down in a shallow ditch, leaning at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and cover the roots at once with fresh earth, packing it well about them. Place the tree as close as you can together. From this place they can be removed and set out where they are to grow, taking care to keep the outside roots moist.

Marketing in New Orleans.

A letter describing the markets of New Orleans says everything is sold by the eye, and there is no standard of measure. Nine-tenths of the hundreds who sell in the noted French markets of the city do not know what a bushel or a peck is. They buy their vegetables by the lot, and place them in little piles on tables. These piles are of different sizes and prices. The buyer looks at the piles and buys that which he thinks is biggest and best. Sometimes buckets and boxes are used to measure, but they are of all kinds and shapes.

COOKING RECIPES.

St. Louis, Mo., and Port Dover, Ont., housekeepers furnish the following tried recipes to the Detroit Free Press:

FRIED SCALLOPS.

Drain two dozen scallops carefully, and after seasoning them with salt and pepper, roll them lightly in fine bread crumbs. Beat two eggs in a soup plate, with a spoon or fork, and after dipping the scallops in the egg, roll them in a quantity of crumbs and lay them on a large platter. Be careful that they do not touch each other. When all have been breaded, place in the frying-basket as many as can be accommodated on the bottom and plunge into boiling fat. Care should be taken that the fish are thoroughly seasoned with salt previous to the breading, and that the fat is so hot that blue smoke rises from the cutter.

MEAL PUDDING.

Take three tablespoonfuls of India meal and one tablespoonful of wheat flour and mix evenly in two-thirds of a cupful of cold milk, add this with salt and two well beaten eggs to one quart of boiling milk, cook twenty minutes briskly, then pour it into a well-buttered baking-dish and bake one hour. Invariably keep a baked pudding covered, until about fifteen minutes before it is ready to come out of the oven, then remove cover and brown it slightly.

MACARONI PUDDING.

One cupful broken macaroni, one and one half pints milk, four eggs, one cupful sugar, one large tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful extra vanilla. Boil macaroni in well salted water ten minutes, then add to the boiling milk and simmer twenty minutes longer; remove from fire, pour on sugar, eggs and butter beaten together, lastly add extract; put in well-buttered pudding dish, bake in steady oven thirty-five minutes and serve with sauce.

CUSTARD PUDDING.

One and one half pints milk, four eggs, one cupful sugar, two teaspoonfuls vanilla. Beat eggs and sugar together, dilute with milk and extract, pour into buttered pudding dish, set in oven in dripping pan two-thirds full of water, and bake until firm, about forty minutes in moderate oven.

MERINGUE RICE PUDDING.

Take a teacupful of rice to one pint of water; when the rice is boiled dry add one pint of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg and five eggs. Beat the yolks and grated rind of a lemon and mix with the rice. Butter the dish, pour in the mixture and bake lightly. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; add a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon. When the pudding is nearly done spread it on the frosting and bake in a slow oven till the top is a light brown.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

One cupful of tapioca, one quart of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cup of sugar. Soak tapioca in milk four hours, then add to other ingredients. Bake slowly one hour.

POP OVER.

Four eggs, four cups of flour, four cups of milk, small piece of butter, pinch of salt. Bake in gem pans and serve with sauce.

ROLLS.

Two quarts of flour, one pint of cold boiled milk, one-half cup of yeast, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Make a well in the middle of the flour, pour in all the above, and let rise over night; knead and let rise until the middle of the afternoon; roll out, cut them about the edges, lap over, let rise again and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

BUNS.

One quart of bread sponge, three pounds of flour, three quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar and milk as required. Into a pint of water stir enough flour to make a smooth batter, add nearly a pint of yeast, cover, set in a warm place and let rise. Cream the butter and sugar together, rub the flour in by handfuls, work smooth, add the sponge and milk enough to make a soft dough, knead well and set to rise over night. In the morning knead it lightly and roll into sheets half an inch thick, cut into small round cakes and put in a buttered tin to rise. When light bake in a quick oven. When done wash over with the yolk of an egg and dust with powdered sugar.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.

One-half cupful of chopped suet, one-half cupful of seeded raisins, one-half cupful of currants washed and picked, one and a half cupfuls of grated bread, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half cupful of brown sugar and one pint of milk. Mix all well together, put into a well-greased mold, set in a saucepan with boiling water to reach half up the sides of the mold; steam for two hours; turn out on the dish carefully; serve with butter and sugar.

FRITTERS.

Three eggs, one and a half cupful of milk, three tablespoonsful of baking powder, flour to make a batter. Fry in hot lard.

CHIPOLATA.

Slice an onion and fry it brown in a tablespoonful of butter, pour in two cupsful of of cold beef soup, add a sprig of parsley, salt and pepper. When it boils thicken with a little flour and water; when ready to serve pour over buttered toast.

ROAST BEEF.

Put beef in a dripping pan; pour cup of boiling water over it. Rub a little salt into fat parts; roast ten minutes for every pound. Bake soon as juice begins to flow. If meat has much fat on top cover fatty portion with paste made of flour and water. When nearly done remove this, dredge beef with flour, baste well with gravy. Sprinkle salt over top and serve. Pour fat from gravy, return to fire, thicken with browned gravy, season and boil up once. Roast most all other meats in same way.

GREEN PEA SOUP

Put two quarts green peas with four quarts water, boil two hours, keeping steam waste supplied by fresh boiling water, strain them from liquor, return that to pot, rub the peas through sieve, chop an onion fine, and small spring mint, let boil ten minutes, stir a tablespoonful flour into two of butter, add pepper and salt to taste, stir smoothly into boiling soup. Serve with well buttered sippets of toasted bread.

STEWED LAMB.

Take the neck or breast, cut into small pieces, and put in a stew pan with some thinly sliced pork, and enough water to cover it; cover closely and stew until tender, skim off all the scum, and add a quart of green peas, adding more water if necessary; when the peas are tender, season with pepper and butter rolled with flour.

STEWED PARSNIPS.

Wash and scrape them and slice half an inch thick, put in a frying pan with half a pint of hot water and a tablespoonful of butter, season with pepper and salt and stew till tender.

CHOCOLATE ICING NO. 1.

Wet one pound of white sugar with a little cold water, add the whites of three eggs slightly beaten, one-half cake grated chocolate; beat well and cook in boiling water till it thickens; flavor with vanilla.

CHOCOLATE ICING NO. 2.

Into a tin plate put two ounces of chocolate (not grated or broken up), set on the stove where it will melt gradually but not scorch. When melted stir in three tablespoonsful of milk, and one of water; mix all together; add a scant teacupful of sugar; boil for five minutes and use hot.

Strawberries.

The four most popular strawberries, taking the country through, are Wilson, Crescent, Cumberland and Sharpless.

Planting Pear Trees.

Select those kinds which are least liable to blight, taking first, Angouleme, then Seckel, then Winter Nelis. To which may be added Clairgeau, Doctor Reeder, and Anjou.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - JULY 17, 1885.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Committee at Armory Hall, Ebensburg, July 20th, at 1:30 P. M.

It is especially desired that every committeeman be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

F. CONNELLY,
Chairman.

Johnstown, July 9, 1885.

THE bill fixing the compensation of witnesses in civil and criminal cases before Aldermen and Justices of the Peace which passed the Legislature near the close of the session, was signed by Governor Pattison last week. It fixes the rate at *fifty* cents a day and three cents mileage.

SPEAKING of the rumor that the President in a few days would appoint Chas. R. Buckalew to be Naval Officer at Philadelphia, the *Record*, of that city, says: "The silly people who babble the name of Charles R. Buckalew in connection with the worthless sinecure of Naval Officer of Philadelphia evidently have not the privilege of knowing the man."

IT WILL be seen from the call of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee which is published elsewhere, that the members of the Committee are requested to meet at Armory hall, in this place, on Monday next. There should be a full attendance as the committee will then fix upon the time for holding the Democratc primary elections. It is said the State Convention will be called to meet on Wednesday, the 26th of August, but no officicial notice of the fact has yet been published.

THE Philadelphia *Progress* edited by a son of the late John W. Forney, tells Republican officeholders what they ought to do, and on their failure to heed the admonition suggests the proper remedy to Mr. Cleveland, as follows: "That the members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet should wish that the officials directly under them and with whom they come into daily business association should be in political accord with themselves is natural and right. These gentlemen, appointed by Republican Administrations, should resign, and if they will not the Democratic Administration should find a way to bounce them. Turn the hypocrites out, Mr. Cleveland."

THE bill fixing the salary of the members of the Legislature at $1,500 for the regular session without regard to its length, and $500 for a special session, and also fixing the compensation of the employes of the two houses, passed the Legislature at the heels of the session and has since been signed by the Governor. The final passage of the bill covers a multitude of sins of commission as well as omission of a body that spent five months with so little credit to itself or benefit to the people. In approving the bill the Governor says:

> "I desire to say, that, as to a number of the employes of the Legislature, I regard the compensation fixed as extravagant. The general measure, however, in fixing a definite salary for the members of the General Assembly, commends itself to my approval so strongly that I have concluded to affix my signature to the bill, and content myself with this protest against the excessive salaries given to some of the subordinates, trusting that subsequent legislation may correct the extravagance."

NO MAN in this State has a right to be better pleased with Quay's nomination than his confidential friend and man of all work, the notorious John C. Delaney. To use a common expression Quay and Delaney have always been "as thick as thieves," and Delaney never hesitated to perform any dirty work during a campaign that either Quay or his counterpart, Thomas V. Cooper, blocked out for him. It was this political scavenger, Delaney, who went into the anthracite coal region during the campaign of 1878 when Andrew H. Dill was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Hoyt, and circulated among the Irish coal miners the lying charge that Dill had been a Know Nothing when he was a young man attending school at Frederick, Maryland. During that campaign Quay was chairman of the Hoyt State Committee. In 1882 when Pattison ran for Governor and when Cooper was chairman of the Republican State Committee, this same Delaney traveled far and wide over the State retailing in quarters where he supposed it would do the most good, the trumped up "O" and "Mc" speech of Pattison alleged to have been delivered in Philadelphia when he was nominated for Controller. If Quay is elected John C. Delaney ought to be made Cashier of the State Treasury.

A. WILSON NORRIS, who was recently "suspended" by Mr. Cleveland as Pension agent at Philadelphia, entered the late Republican State Convention as a substitute for the purpose of placing in nomination his friend Mr. Quay. Norris served a brief period in the State Senate some years ago and left that body without adding any to his reputation, but whatever else he is, he is not an ingrate. When Norris wanted the Pension office under Arthur it was necessary to remove the Republican incumbent of the place and a fierce warfare was waged against Norris' appointment. Quay went to Washington to press his application. He was in dead earnest about the matter, and never ceased his efforts until Norris was appointed. This is the reason why Norris went into the Convention to make a speech in favor of Quay and he deserves credit for his devotion to the man who was his friend when he needed one. Norris is a spread eagle orator—a regular Elijah Pogram—and he smeared Quay all over with the most fulsome and and extravagant praise. He spoke of Quay as a soldier and of his long and efficient services to his party, but he never once referred to him as "a brilliant statesman." Into such deep and muddy water Norris did not dare to plunge as our more venturesome townsman, Thomas Davis, did in his wonderful resolution submitted to the recent Republican County Convention.

The late Republican Legislature passed 325 bills and 36 joint resolutions. Of these about 250 were passed during the last ten days of the session, and a little more than one hundred up to that time. During the session the Governor vetoed seventeen bills, three of which were subsequently passed over his head by the necessary two-thirds vote. Of the two hundred and fifty bills left on his table when the Legislature adjourned the Governor has vetoed *eighty-seven*, and in addition to this parts of four appropriation bills were disapproved. This makes an aggregate of one hundred and eight bills vetoed of the three hundred and twenty-five passed, about one-third of the number. The work of no previous Legislature in this State was ever so thoroughly slaughtered by a Governor, not recklessly and without adequate cause, but for sound and convincing reasons the force of which the Legislature, if it was in session, would be compelled to admit. A majority of the bills vetoed, as the Governor conclusively shows, were plainly in violation of the Constitution. The people of the State owe a debt of gratitude to Gov. Pattison for the vast amount of care and labor bestowed on the mass of bills left in his hands when the Legislature adjourned, and for saving them from the evils of a frightful assortment of stupid and vicious legislation.

THE wild hunt after office so characteristic of both political parties in this country, was thoroughly illustrated last week by a statement made by Ex-Mayor Daniel M. Fox, who was recently appointed Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia. In speaking of the applications for positions under him he said there were already 4,000 petitions in his hands, although there are only 300 persons employed in the Mint. He also said that in one day he received 700 letters asking him for positions and on the next day 150 more. Most of the work required to be done in the Mint, as every intelligent man knows, is of a peculiar character for which very few persons are competent, and it is safe to say that more than three-fourths of the four thousand applicants for situations under Mr. Fox are totally incompetent. How wonderfully strong is the desire of certain people for office, and in nine cases out of ten for an office which they know, or ought to know, they are not fitted to fill. The pursuit of official positions under the General Government has wrought the ruin of more men in this country than any other known cause, and how few there are who have succeeded in accomplishing their purpose who would not be infinitely better off in every way had they failed in their efforts.

THE Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg on last Wednesday week, didn't waste any time over the nomination of M. S. Quay, the Beaver county boss, for State Treasurer, but put him through on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority, the vote standing: Quay, 196½; Longnecker, 27½; McDevitt, 15; Greenawalt, 7; Wigton, 5. Quay's nomination is a matter of no surprise to anyone who paid attention to the election of delegates to the convention by the different counties after he announced himself a candidate. When Robert W. Mackey, the most daring and accomplished boss that the Republican party in this State ever had, died, no man was so competent to take his place as Quay. He has done some things, however, of which Mackey would have been ashamed because he at least had some convictions of conscience, whereas we have never heard Quay accused of being troubled with any little infirmity of that kind. He has been closely identified with several corrupt legislative schemes at Harrisburg during the last ten years, and notoriously so with the Philadelphia Recordership bill and the Pittsburg riot damage bill. For the part Bill Kemble played in attempting to bribe certain members of the House to vote for the latter measure he was indicted and convicted, and was released by the Pardon Board, Quay himself voting for the pardon. In view of his public career his nomination for State Treasurer is the boldest act that was ever deliberately performed by a convention of either political party in this State, and if it is endorsed by the people Quay and his friends can exclaim: "After us, the deluge."

THEODRE H. WIGTON, of Altoona, of whose nomination for State Treasurer the *Tribune*, of that city was the special and untiring advocate, didn't prove to be much of a stumbling block to Matthew S. Quay's triumphant march, in as much as he received only *five* votes, two from Blair, two from Huntingdon, and one from what in times long since passed was known among Democratic politicians as the "State of Venango." We do not, however, regard this beggarly showing on the part of Wigton as any reflection either on that gentleman himself or upon his ardent and hopeful friend, the editor of the *Tribune*. "Man never is, but always to be blest," said a great English poet, and it was as true in his day as it is now. This wasn't Wigton's year, but all things considered he came out of the fight with more credit than his neighbor, Senator Longnecker, of Bedford, who was boomed by the Philadelphia *Press* and other leading Republican organs as well as by several influential State Senators of the so-called independent type. And yet he received only 27½ votes. Even that mighty boss, Christopher L. Magee, who held the Republican members of the last Legislature in the hollow of his hand, was only able to procure for McDevitt, his political ward, fifteen votes, after a thorough canvass of the State. Take it all in all, therefore, the *Tribune* has no reason to be discouraged at Wigton's defeat or to be ashamed of its candidate, who is conceded to be competent to fill the place. From the very inception of Wigton's boom by the *Tribune*, our great surprise has been that its editor, who possesses an accurate knowledge of Republican politics in this State, could have been deluded even for one half-minute into the belief that something might unexpectedly happen that would defeat Quay's nomination.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

COL. QUAY'S CONNECTION WITH THE PHILADELPHIA RECORDER'S BILL.

Seven years ago the people of this city were agitated over an attempt, which proved to be successful, to saddle upon them the expense of bolstering up one of the most infamous political jobs that had ever been paracticed upon them.

The Recorder's bill—for such was the job we refer to—was from beginning to end one of the most odious of political scandals. The office was created without any reference whatever to the public wants or wishes. There was no necessity for it. There was no demand for it. To the contrary, the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the people was expressed against it in the most emphatic fashion through the press and on the stump. It was only through the pliancy of the rooster delegation which then represented Philadelphia at Harrisburg that the bill was finally enacted into a law. Never was a measure passed through the Legislature which excited more indignation among our own people. They saw that its only purpose was to oppress and pillage them for the benefit of a powerful boss politician and his dependents, and they never rested in their disgrace and shame at being subject to the Recorder's law until the reform revolution came and swept it away as one of the most odious relics of the era of bossism.

Who was the powerful politician for whose benefit this law was created? He was then a stranger in Philadelphia. He had not even acquired a residence in the city on which he was to fatten and prosper. He was known to the people of Philadelphia only as one of the most unscrupulous servitors of the House of Cameron and as the virtual master and dictator of the Hartranft Administration. By coercion and cajolery he had caused the Governor to sign a bill which nineteen twentieths of the people of Philadelphia had bitterly protested against, and which was to make the shopkeepers and half the other taxpayers of the city subsidiary to the private emolument of himself and his personal followers. This man to day is the Republican candidate for the responsible office of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

In all the schemes, intrigues and bargains which distinguished this infamous performance, Col. Quay was the central figure His greed, his daring, his unscrupulousness were conspicuous in the entire transaction. There was not a redeeming feature in the part that he played, as there was not a redeeming feature in the law itself. He was at once the promoter of the job and its beneficiary. He originated it, and he put it into execution. It was, indeed, the crowning usurpation of that period of legislative corruption at Harrisburg. There was only one act that approached in disregard of public opinion—the pardon of William H. Kemble, and in that act Col. Quay was again the one prime, essential factor.

We cannot believe that the people of Philadelphia have yet forgotten the Recorder's bill. Nor has there ever been anything that could lead them to excuse the man who fastened upon them this measure of oppression. Do they wish now to have the same profligate system of which it was the outcome restored in full growth to the management of the funds of the Commonwealth? Do they wish to reward the man who treated them and their opinions with contempt and indifference and then came among them to enjoy a sinecure supported by odious taxes wrung from their pockets? There will be a good many citizens here with long memories who will hesitate to make a State Treasurer in 1885 of the Recorder of 1875 and those who who have short memories will will yet learn a good deal more of that and kindred transactions than we have given them to-day in the way of a gentle reminder.—*Philad'a Record.*

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The anticipated resignation of Malcolm Hay from the position of First Assistant Postmaster came to day. He will be succeeded by Ex-Congressman A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois. As stated last night, Mr. Hay's continued and recently increased bad health compelled him to give up the office. That he would be compelled to do so very soon was evident to everybody who had business with him here. Most any other man would have succumbed long ago. The worry of the office is quite enough for a man in sound physical health. During his incumbency he seemed to get through with a vast amount of work, despite his apparent helplessness, but being convinced from the heavy drain on his strength that it was impossible to carry on the business as it should be carried on, he informed the President last Saturday that he would have to give up. This, of course, was informally done.

The President sent for the Postmaster General and asked him to indicate whom he would wish to succeed Mr. Hay, and Mr. Vilas at once named Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Mutchler, ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania, had been previously strongly urged. The Postmaster General said to-day that Mutchler would have probably succeeded Hay but for the appointment of Ex-Congressman Jenks, of the same State, two days ago. Mr. Stevenson was immediately telegraphed, and arrived here yesterday from his home, in Bloomington, Illinois. He was backed by the Illinois delegation solidly for the same place before Hay, and it reverted to him now without further indorsement. He is a fine looking man physically, with close-cut white hair and white mustache and otherwise smooth face; is a pleasant, rapid talker and business-like in manner. It is the intention of Mr. Hay to leave in a few days for Colorado or Wyoming. Mr. Hay refused to receive any compensation for the time he was absent in Florida and turned over the voucher for that time to the Treasury Department.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The President has considered the Indian troubles to be of sufficient gravity to require the personal attention and supervision of Lieutenant General Sheridan, and he has accordingly directed the chief officer of the army to proceed at once to the locality where the difficulty is apprehended, to advise with and direct those in command in the disturbed districts. The President is fully assured that all the blame for the trouble is not on the part of the Indians, and therefore directs that an investigation shall be made of the real or fancied injustice which they claim has been done them to the end that if any really exists it be removed.

It is idle to expect good conduct on the part of a savage people when there is cause to believe that they have been subjected to injury and injustice. It would be too much to expect of a civilized race similarly treated. Just and fair treatment may be found to be the true solution of the Indian difficulties which have been so expensive to the Government and so destructive of life and property to the frontier settlers.

Such a course adopted towards them, with firmness in giving them to understand that while they shall be protected in their rights, it is the determination of the Government to enforce peaceful conduct on their part, it is believed will put an end to the disturbances with which the frontier settlements are periodically afflicted. From the tenor of the instructions which the President has given Gen. Sheridan, it would appear that such will be the course that the Administration will adopt in its management of the Indian question. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

WITHOUT making any extraordinary fuss over the work, the Secretary of the Treasury is carrying on an extensive and most practical reform in that part of the civil service which is immediately under his control.

In the Internal Revenue Bureau, for instance, he has reduced the force in three months so as to save the Government about half a million in salaries hitherto paid to unnecessary officeholders. Further retrenchment, it is believed will result in an annual saving of a million dollars in this overgrown and extravagant branch of the public service, without in the least degree interfering with the legitimate business of the bureau.

Nothing like it has been seen in Washington for years. It is real reform—the sort of reform that the people call for.

The same thing is true in the other divisions of the department. Secretary Manning is reducing the tax paid indirectly by every citizen of the United States for the support of the Government. He is applying business principles to the management of the Treasury. He is sending the tax eaters away to earn their own living.

This involves the dismissal of hundreds of Republican officeholders, to whom, perhaps, according to the theories of the self-styled reformers of the civil service, there ought to be assured a life tenure, with funeral expenses paid afterward by the Government. Mr. Manning finds them alive and superfluous, and out they go.

Therein is the difference between genuine reform and humbug.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IT IS a somewhat remarkable fact that the Southern States contributed 338,327 men in defense of the Union in the late war, six of them in which slavery existed furnishing 315,282 of that number. What might have been the result if those soldiers had been withdrawn from the Union service at one of the several critical times of that trying period? They were chiefly Democratic in their political sympathies, as was illustrated in the fact that Lincoln only received 26,430 votes in the whole South. The New York *Evening Post* states a frozen historical truth when it says: "Delaware gave Lincoln less than one quarter of her votes, and Vermont more than three-quarters, yet Vermont sent only 58 per cent. of her available men into the Union army, and Delaware nearly 75 per cent. Missouri gave Lincoln only 10 per cent. of her votes, and Massachusetts 63 per cent.; yet Missouri sent 47 per cent. of her voters into the Union army, and Massachusetts less than 12 per cent. more. Maryland gave Lincoln less than three per cent. of her votes, and Iowa 54 per cent., yet Maryland sent 49 per cent. to the Union army, and Iowa but 55 per cent. Kentucky gave Lincoln only 1,364 votes and Wisconsin 86,110, yet Kentucky's contribution to the Union army was 44 per cent., as against 60 from Wisconsin." In the face of figures like these it is little wonder that the Republican leaders have concluded that the "bloody shirt" cry has outlived its usefulness.

THE Irish press, in debating the probable effect of a change of Ministry on Irish affairs, seems to conclude generally that the Irish will be able to make better terms with the Tories. The *Times*, of this city, says there is "something Hibernian in the naivete" of this view, but this is said apparently by somebody who has not looked into the matter at all. What either Whigs or Tories will do for Ireland can be inferred only from experience. Most of the coercion bills of the last fifty years have been passed by the Whigs. Catholic Emancipation, the first great healing measure for Ireland since the Union, was passed by the Tories. So was the second one—the Tithe Commutation Act. So was the introduction of the English Poor Law. The Whigs under Melbourne gave the one bit of local self-government the island has received from Parliament, namely, the Municipal Reform Act. Gladstone, after ceasing to be Tory or Whig, disestablished the Protestant Church and passed the Land Act. But it was Forster, the Liberal Secretary, who shut up a thousand men in prison on his own warrant. In fact, it is hard to say whether Whig or Tory has done most or least for Ireland. What seems now probable is that the Radicals are much more advanced about Ireland than the bulk of the Liberals, and that the Tories, who are pretty unscrupulous when in search of power, will be ready to outbid them if necessary for Irish votes under the new franchise.—*N. Y. Nation.*

THERE never has been offered the people of Cambria county a medicine so deserving of praise and patronage as McDonald's celebrated Worm Powders. They combine the three most desirable points in any remedy viz; Smallness of dose, easiness to take and effectiveness. They are positively the greatest worm destroyer of the age Many children suffer continually and finally die, their parents never dreaming that their stomachs are infested and eaten through with worms. Twenty-five cents invested in a box of McDonalds celebrated Worm Powders would have saved the little sufferer's life and given back its rosy cheeks and blooming health. Any case of failure to cause repulsion where worms exist, the money promptly refunded. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
[5-9.-1y*] Philadelphia Agents.

Only Fractions of Lives.

How many persons live only a fraction of average human life because they neglect to take the commonest precautions against sickness. It is disease in its maturity that kills, and maturity implies growth. A slight indisposition is usually slighted. They who avail themselves of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters known it to be efficacious in chronic cases of disease, but the process of cure is a far easier one if it is used in early stages of dyspepsia, malarial disease, rheumatism, constipation and liver derangement. Let those who would avoid the peril which even the most potent remedies cannot avert, steer clear of the rock upon which so many constitutions split—an under-appreciation of the danger of neglect. It will not do to omit care and a recourse of medicine when health is affected. If debilitated, or nervous, or dyspeptic take it for granted you are in want of a remedy, use the Bitters.

Wonderful Cures.

The press of the country is constantly filled with wonderful cures which have transpired through the agency of some medicine in their immediate neighborhood. Some of these have some foundation, but a great number have no better basis than the flighty imagination of the writer. The following case, however, is without precedent, don anyone is given the privilege of writing at the subscriber and finding if he tells the truth. ERIE, PA.

DR. HARTMAN—I cannot but feel it my duty to express to you, before your departure from our city, my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. One bottle of each placed me square on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedies, the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well. E. N. WRIGHT.
Business Agent *Evening Herald*, Erie.

For pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," address Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, they will send it free of charge.

An Important Discovery.

The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure consumption, but coughs and colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, and all affections of the throat, chest, and lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a trial bottle free, at E. James' Drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The editor the Tacker (W. Va.) *Pioneer* has seen a highly creditable snake, with a head like a bull dog, and all covered with deep red fur.

—Tons of arsenic are being fed to the grass-hoppers in California. One drug-house at San Francisco sends a ton a week into the infested districts, while a firm at Fresno sold 700 younds in five days, and had orders for 400 pounds more.

—W. A. McCracken, a well-to-do young farmer of Liberty township, Mercer county, drove a lady to Mercer, and while there became intoxicated and was locked up. The next day he called on the lady to ask her forgiveness, but was not received. He then went home and hanged himself.

—Harrison Brown, a well known colored hackman of Macon, Ga., was murdered some time during Saturday night and his body placed on the railroad track in the suburbs of the city. It was found on Sunday morning horribly mangled. Three negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

—Goldsmith Maid, at the height of her glory, for a joke was taken from her quarters through a back street, led to a public place and put up at auction, the spectators bidding in good faith until the price was run up to $24, when some one connected with the stable bid $25, the hammer fell and she was led away.

—Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorses it and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues.

—Morris King, a hotel porter at Watch Hill, Conn., stopped a runaway team nine years ago at imminent peril to himself, and refused the award offered him by the father of the six-year-old boy who had been left in the vehicle. Last week he received a legacy of $1,000 under the father's will.

Ex-Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago, the new Minister to Belgium, has in his possession the letter of Abraham Lincoln in which he challenged Stephen A. Douglass to the joint debate which made Lincoln President. He proposes to give it to the Illinois Historical society, which is preparing to build a fire-proof structure at Chicago.

—Flood Rock reef, at Hell Gate, will be blown up in October. Nearly nine acres of rock will be disposed of by the blast, which will consist of 300,000 pounds of dynamite and rack rock, deposited in 13,700 holes, along galleries more than four miles in length. The Hallett's reef blast was of 50,000 pounds of dynamite, and disposed of three and one fourth acres of rock.

—A private picnic party was held on Sunday in Blessing's woods, about three miles from York, Pa., at which a fracas occurred between some of the men. In the melee Noah Stump, constable of York township, was dangerously cut in the throat. J. P. Myers, a painter, of York, was arrested on suspicion of having done the cutting. Myers claims that he only parted the combatants and had no knife in his possession.

—The Papal messenger, who was sent to China to secure protection for the Catholic residents from the hostility of the Chinese during the Franco-Chinese war, and who was laden with honors at the Pekin Court, has returned to Rome. He bears a special letter from the Chinese Emperor favorably acknowledging the Pope's request, and promising the Imperial influence to prevent the persecution of Catholics in China.

—Three young men, carpenters from Cleveland, went to Syracuse, N. Y., to work. On Sunday afternoon they went boating on the lake and, deceived by the apparent depth of the water, undressed and sprang overboard 100 feet from the shore. Only one could swim. Louis Hoake sank in fifteen feet of water and was drowned. The others were rescued. Hoake was twenty-three years old.

—Attorney General Garland has rendered a decision on three points relative to the acceptance of the Dolphin by the Government, submitted to him by Secretary Whitney. The Attorney General holds that the vessel cannot be accepted by the Secretary of the Navy; that no contract exists between John Roach and the Government, and that the large sum of money paid to him for the vessel may be recovered.

—In a mine in Grass Valley, California, that had been flooded for years, it was discovered upon renewing operations recently that a drill hole in a vein of quartz had healed up around a small rod of iron, or "spoon," that had been left in in it, and that several clusters of small crystals had shot out in a fractured portion of the vein. This is quoted to prove that metals grow, like wood and other products of the earth.

Lizzie Bechtel, a pretty blonde, committed suicide at Allentown, Pa., on Sunday night by jumping into the canal near the Lehigh and Susquehanna depot. She was seen to approach the bank of the canal in an excited manner, and, with the cry, "Here I go," plunged into the water. No other word was heard except "Oh," while she was sinking. She made no effort to save herself, and before she could be reached she had sunk. Unpleasant relations at home and unrequited love are said to be causes for the rash act. She was eighteen years of age.

—The first coin ever issued in this country was the old fashioned cart wheel cent. The first issue was in 1793, and there were three dies made. With the single exception of the year 1815, there has been no break in the issue of cents from that time to the present. It was in 1795 that the Liberty cap was changed to the fillet head, and these were issued regularly for 13 years, when the Godness of Liberty appeared on the coin with 13 stars surrounding. A cent of the issue of 1709, in good condition, is worth $40 or $50.

—The country's Fourth of July bill for fireworks this year is placed at $5,000,000. The biggest fire caused by the celebration took place at Stoughton, Wisconsin, the loss being between $500,000 and $1,000,000. The most serious accident occurred at Albany, through a premature explosion: the most shocking was the death of Miss Hincks, of Boston, whose clothes caught fire from a burning squib. In New York the city treasury was enriched by $570 for permits, and $124,000 worth of property was destroyed by fires arising from the celebration.

The Reputation of a Standard Article is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.
my22,'85-1yr.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously offected with a cough for 25 years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with much gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial Bottle free at E. James.

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June, 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased by brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.
J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister Mother,
"Or daughter!!!!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P PURITY
Trade Mark On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.
New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.
Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.
Maseen, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.
Yours truly, T. E. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache, and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad air, rapid eating, etc. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.

Queer reading would be the history of names. We cannot, however go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients, "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood," &c., and its success was so great that he final spelled the name with capital letters.

"It's No Use," says the despondent dyspeptic. But it is of use. Your sufferings can be relieved; thousands have been cured, and you can also. Broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility or premature decay, will find in Simmons Liver Regulator a vegetable specific which reaches the source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure It regulates the liver, dispels despondency and restores health.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

FITS.—All fits stopped free of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa
Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give as a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
— CONSISTING OF —
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. R. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1884.-1y.

BRIDGE LETTING.
The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for building a bridge over Susquehanna river near Garman's mills in Susquehanna township, until 1 o'clock, p. m., on
TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885.
According to draft and specifications now in possession of the Commissioners. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specification, which can be examined at any time.
The bids are to be for the middle span only, as the abutments and approaches are to be built by the Supervisors of Susquehanna township.
All proposals to be sealed and left at the Commissioners' office on or before the above date.—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids
JOHN KERBY,
JAMES CUSTLOW, Commissioners
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.
June 12, 1885.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883.-tf.

PALMS
Business
COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WANTED A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic, to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. References exchanged. [Also in different department LADY $45.] SALARY $75 TO $100
GAY BROS., BOX 1,585, N. Y.

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.
A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc.
L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

THE
CHICAGO
COTTAGE
ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, free.
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Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 17, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Harvest has commenced.

—The corn is growing fast.

—For fine hams go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The circus on the 17th inst., was well attended.

—The water works have sworn off again.

—The Fourth passed off very quietly at this place.

—For the choicest groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Summer visitors are not as plenty as heretofore at this time of the year.

—Cole's circus will exhibit at Johnstown on the 1st of August.

—The Johnstown Hospital bill was vetoed by Governor Pattison on Friday last.

—For fresh vegetables go to the Sugar Bowl.

—On Friday last C. F. O'Donnell, Esq., was appointed postmaster at Loretto.

—George Storm, the artist, is spending the summer at the Summit.

—See advertisement of Dr. Hendricks, of Summerhill, in this paper.

—The board of County Commissioners of Westmoreland county has two clerks.

—Mr. Thomas McCabe, an old and respected citizen of East Conemaugh, is seriously ill.

—The Commissioners of Indiana county are advertising for proposals for the erection of eight new bridges.

—W. J. Baker, of Philadelphia, shipped a car load of cows from this place on Wednesday last.

—For wall papers and carpets see advertisement of B. H. Sprankle, 11th Av. and 13th St., Altoona, in another column.

—The trout season closed on the 15th inst. Under the present law the season is one month shorter than heretofore.

—The Catholic congregation at St. Boniface intend painting their church during the coming fall.

—The trial of Dr. Jas. P. Buck was concluded at Pittsburg on Monday, July 6, by a verdict of not guilty.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

—The attention of bridge builders is called to the advertisement of the supervisors of Portage township, in another column.

—The festival at Armory Hall on the 3rd and 4th for the benefit of the church of the Holy name, netted $218.

—R. L. Wright, of Williamsport is building a photograph gallery on the Mountain House lot.

—Mr. Abram Hitchew on Wednesday last fastened the lightning rod to the Godness of Justice on top of the Court House tower.

—David McConnell, aged 9 years, was run over by the cars near Altoona on Friday evening, and fatally injured.

—On Saturday last Mr. William Gray, of Susquehanna township, while working on a log job cut his foot badly with an axe.

—The Champion Machine oil is the best for all mowing machines, as well as other machinery. For sale at Barker's.

—On Thursday of last week a son of Mr. N. B. Griffith, of Conemaugh township was sun struck and has been lying in a critical condition ever since.

—The retreat for the Catholic clergy will be held this year, as usual, at St. Francis' College, Loretto, beginning on July 20 and July 27, respectively.

—If you want a Hay Rake and have not bought it you can save some money by buying one at Barker's, as they have one left for sale.

—Mr. John T. Harris, Johnstown's efficient chief of police, took his departure this week on a trip to Wales with the intention of remaining away about six weeks.

—There are at present 320 inmates in the Westmoreland county almshouse, the largest number that has ever been accommodated at that institution.

—The Cambria Iron company has a contract for making twenty-five thousand tons of steel rails for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitobe railroad.

—On Friday last a nine-year-old boy, son of Mr. Charles Graff, of Blairsville, was drowned in the Conemaugh river at that place while bathing.

—Mr. Dorsey King, with a force of workmen commenced the work of placing lightning rods on the Court House on Tuesday last.

—Mr. Matthias Kessler, of White township, offers a bargain in a valuable tract of land in Reade and White townships. See his advertisement in another column.

—Dr. H. Williams, son of Mr. Jas. Williams, Superintendent of the Johnstown water works, died suddenly in Pittsburg on Wednesday of last week.

—You can save some money on phosphate by leaving your orders at Barker's where you can get the best phosphate for the least money. Their's are all guaranteed to be as good as the best.

—We this week publish the announcement of Mr. John W. Wonders, of Johnstown, as a candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Wonders is a well known Democrat, and if nominated and elected, would fill the office with credit and ability.

—A heavy rain and hail storm visited Huntingdon county on Monday night doing a great amount of damage to the corn crop, in some places litterally cutting it into shreds.

—Messrs. Andrew Eckenrode, T. S. Williams, Joseph A. Gray, John G. C. Beaver and Henry J. Hopple, of Carrolltown and vicinity, accompanied by their wives spent several hours in our town on Sunday last.

—The Seventeenth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Dental society will be held at Cresson, commencing on the 28th inst., and continue three days.

—Henry Stiffler, who died at his home in Bedford township a few days ago, at the age of eighty years, lived all his life on a farm that has been in possession of the Stifflers for 125 years.

—A couple of servant girls in Bedford have been detected in stealing whisky from the employer of one of them, and carrying it off in quart bottles and selling it to male friends.

—Mrs. Peter H. Berg and daughter, of Salina, Kansas, former residents of Cambria township, from whence they removed about fifteen years ago, have been visiting friends in this county for the past two weeks.

—John M. Stehley and family, of Wallace, Kansas, spent a few days in town this week on a visit to their numerous friends. John looks as though the western country agreed with him.

—Barker & Bros. are still selling the Conklin Wagon, acknowledged by all to be the best running wagon made. When you want a wagon be sure and buy the "Conklin."

—An eleven-year-old boy, son of Michael Kennealey, of Johnstown, was instantly killed on Wednesday of last week by being run over by a freight train on the railroad at that place.

—You will soon want a Grain Drill to sow your fall grain, and if you want the best drill made for all kinds of work, you will buy one from Barker's, as they, without any doubt have the best one in the market.

—Mr. John E. Strayer, of Johnstown, has issued a neat little paper called the *Real Estate News*, which he devotes to the advertising of real estate. Parties desiring to either sell or buy real estate will do well to call on Mr. Strayer.

—The State Sinking Fund Commission have decided that after setting apart the money necessary to pay the interest for August on the State debt, they will then invest the entire balance, about $500,000. in United States bonds.

—On Wednesday last Mr. Joseph Brown and Edward Kimball, both of Cambria township, purchased the livery stable, good will and fixtures of Messrs. L. and S. W. Davis, of this place, and will in the future devote their attention to that business.

—The special train made its first appearance of the season on Saturday last and will continue to run during the summer. It will leave here every Monday morning at five minutes after seven o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburg at about 10 A. M.

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: W. C. Anderson, L. H. Donahue, Miss Alice Herbst, Miss Clara Kane, Miss Nancy Stewart, Mrs. Mary Reese, Jacob Roger, John Ryan and John W. Reilly.

—You need not ask Deputy Sheriff Blair, John A. Kennedy, Esq., or Mr. James Myers, of the Mountain House what is wrong with their necks that they hold their heads to one side. Each of the gentlemen is the proprietor of a boil, and strange to say each one thinks he has the biggest.

—Mr. David Brawley, of Westmoreland county, and Ex-Sheriff John Brawley, of Hollidaysburg, spent a few days in this place last week on a visit to their brother, Mr. Dennis Brawley, who has been seriously ill for some time.

—The School Directors of Ebensburg borough at their last meeting fixed the salaries of the teachers for the next term as follows: Principal, $75 and all the other teachers $28 per month. School will begin on the first Monday in September next and continue for seven months.

—Macks Little, a freight brakeman on on the Pennsylvania railroad was thrown from the top of a freight car on Saturday and seriously injured by a pair of trucks passing over him and breaking both legs. He was removed to Altoona, to the residence of his aunt.

—The Legislature of 1885 passed a law making twenty days a school month, and compelling directors to close the schools on legal holidays and during county institutes. The Governor has signed the bill, and it is now a law. Heretofore twenty-two days have been the usual school month.

—Mr. Jacob C. Horner, of Johnstown, tells the story of his being robbed of $2,500 by a young man supposed to be travelling with O,Brien & Co.'s circus on the 8th inst., while that aggregation was visiting Johnstown. Some people, however, in that neighborhood doubt the story.

—All our farmers will be busy during the harvest season and will find but little time to visit town They should, therefore, before commencing their harvest work visit John Owen's store on High street, and lay in anything that may be needed in the way of boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries and provisions. Go at once.

—Mr. James Wilkinson last week set up in Lloyd's Cemetery one of the finest works in marble that grace that city of the dead. It is erected to the memory of the late Dr. William Lemmon and daughter, Mattie, and the design and workmanship in every detail are of the very finest order. Mr. Wilkinson is a workman of rare ability, and this monument is one of his best productions.

—Daniel Irwin, of Williamsburg, Blair county, on the 4th inst., while sitting on the iron railing in front of the Rising Sun hotel in Altoona, fell off backwards striking his head on the pavement. He was picked up unconscious and was taken to his home, where he died on the following Monday. He was about 50 years of age.

—An act passed at the recent session of the legislature requires justices of the peace in every case where the defendant is charged with a felony to make their return to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions within five days after the binding over or committal of the defendant. A fine of $300 is provided for the violation of the provision of this act.

—McDonald, of Loretto, sells 4 lbs. of tea for $100, 16 lbs. brown sugar, $1.00; 14 lbs. white sugar, $1.00; 10 lbs. coffee, $1.00; 7 lbs. Arbuckles coffee, $1.00; 3 lbs. quinces, 25c.; 3 lbs. rice, 25c.; 5 lbs. barley, 25c.; 5 lbs. oat meal, 25c.; good molasses, 30c. per gallon; good syrup, 40c. per gallon; 2 brooms, 25c. 2 rakes, 25c. All other goods at equally low prices for cash or good marketable trade.

—Mr. Barton Brown, of Williamsport, Pa., arrived here on Monday evening and took his departure on Tuesday morning. He was mounted on a bicycle, and expected to reach Columbus, Ohio, on Friday. He travelled from Tyrone by way of Altoona and Hollidaysburg to this place on Monday and got here about 7 P. M., after having laid over about three hours at Altoona on account of rain.

—Mr. Richard L. Davis is constantly receiving additions to his large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, and among the latest is a neat and serviceable ladies' shoe for the low price of $1.75 and, also an other style for $2.25. Call and examine his stock of men's and boys' boots and shoes, and ladies', misses and children's shoes when you need anything in his line, as his prices are the very lowest.

—Trout fishing has been illegal since Wednesday last, the late Legislature having passed an act which has been signed by the Governor declaring that the season shall end on the 15th of July, instead of the 1st of August. It is highly probable that the game and fish laws of the State which are altered and amended at every Legislature, will not be definitely settled during the present century.

—An eastern paper thinks an oversight in the new marriage law just enacted, and to go into effect in October, rather impairs its efficiency in one of its most important ends —the full registry of marriages. No special means to enforce the penalty of marriage without the required license has been provided. This is an oversight much to be regretted, and will result in frequent violation no doubt.

—This week's *Westmoreland Democrat* says: "There has been little, if any, change in the condition of Hon. Edgar Cowan since our report of last week. If anything, he is possibly weaker than before, although he rested better on Monday night than for ten days previously. His only nourishment consists of eggnog, which he partakes of in small quantities. His life may be prolonged for a week from present indications, but this is a matter of most uncertain conjecture.

—"It's no use," says the despondent dyspeptic. But it is of use, Your suffering can be relieved; thousands have been cured, and you can also. Broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, will find in Simmon's Liver Regulator a vegetable specific which reaches the source of the trouble and effects a permanent cure. It regulates the liver, dispels despondency and restores health.

—They had a high old time over in our neighboring county of Somerset, on the 4th. The Somerset *Herald* says: "Never within our recollection was there as much drunkenness, rioting and fighting in Somerset, as on Saturday, July 4. There was a great many people in town from the surrounding country and large crowds of laborers from along the line of the South Pennsylvania railroad. A number of very ugly fights took place, one of them being indulged in by over a dozen men, and at one time it looked as though there was to be a formidable riot."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending Wednesday, July 14:

Francis O'Hara et al. to Edward Parrish, for 145 acres in Munster township; consideration, $1600.

Executor of Mary Morgan to Job Morgan, for lot in Johnstown; consideration, $2425.

Johnstown Manufacturing company to Thomas D. Davis, for lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $560.

John Durbin to Clearfield Township School district, for lot in Clearfield twp.; consideration, $20.

Philip Cooper to Clearfield Township School district, for lot in Clearfield township; consideration, $50.

Attorney of Job Whitehead to Caroline Beck, for lot in Reade township; consideration, $125.

P. H. Edmiston to J. William Beck, for lot in Reade township; consideration, $30.

J. C. Stineman to H. C. Worcester, for lot in Croyle township; consideration, $30.

Conrad Dice to Anestina Wagner, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $100.

John T. Arthurs to Fred. Dishong, for lot in East Conemaugh borough; consideration, $1900.

Charles Ranstead to Isaac Wagner, for 35 acres in White township; consideration, $500.

Isaac Wagner to Sebastian Baker, for 35 acres in White township; consideration, $500.

S. D. Murphy to Daniel Louther, for lot in Grubbtown, consideration, $280.

H. J. Eckenrode to Henry J. Link, for mineral in 94 acres and 135 perches in Carroll township; consideration, $25.

Sandy Vale cemetery to William R. Bees, for cemetery lot; consideration, $15.

Michael Riffle, to Elizabeth McHugh, for 26 acres and 4 perches in Munster township; consideration, $75.

Heirs of Nicholas Shenk to Joseph Shenk, for 74¼ acres in Allegheny township; consideration, $925.

C. B. Ellis to Christina Margaret Gallagher, for 60 acres in White township; consideration $140.

Assignee of William H. Marsh to W. P. Davis, for lot in Lower Yoder township; consideration, $955.

Clara E. Martin to W. C. Louther, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $375.

William S. Kelly to Ellen Spears, for 85 acres in Portage township; consideration, $1900.

Heirs of Nicholas Shenk to Henry N. Shenk, for 87 acres in Allegheny township; consideration, $995.

Ann L. Evans to George Huntley, for 9 acres and 18 perches in Cambria township; consideration, $1.

Albert Gick et al. to Mary S. Shultz, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $1510

Executor of Ann E. Trexler to Charles Opperman, for lot in Johnstown borough, consideration, $1775.

Executor of John McGaughey to Mary McGaughey, for 20 acres in Munster township; consideration, $1100.

Frederick Veigel et ux. to John A. Aurandt, for lot in Washington township; consideration, $65.

—Very Rev. Richard Phelan will be consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, on Sunday, August 2nd. The consecrating prelate will be the metropolitan, Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and the assistant consecrating bishops will be Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, of Erie, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg. The ceremony of consecrating a bishop is one of the most impressive and important in the Catholic Church. Bishop-elect Phelan's chaplains will be Rev. E. A. Bush, pastor of the Catholic Church at Loretto, and the coadjutor's brother, Rev. Patrick Phelan, of Ireland, who is on a visit to this country. The deacons of honor to the consecrating prelate will be Rev. Jerome Kearney, of St. Bridget's Eleventh Ward, and Rev. F. L. Tobin, of St. James', West End. The assistant priest will be Rev. Stephen Wall, of St. Patrick's. The deacons of the mass will be either a Redemptorist or a Passionist father, and Rev. Father Kauffman, of Manchester, Allegheny. Rev. Dennis Kearney, the chancellor of the diocese, will be general master of ceremonies. The prelate to deliver the discourse has not yet been selected. Coadjutor Bishop Phelan is bishop of the ancient diocese of Syria, in Phrygia, Asia Minor. Bishop Phelan will most likely continue his residence at St. Peter's pro-cathedral, Allegheny, after his consecration.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—On the old road from Ebensburg to Wilmore about five miles from Ebensburg, there stands on the left side of the road on the farm of Mr. Owen Rowland a few rods east of the Welsh Independent church, a cherry tree that if examined closely is a natutrl curiosity. Inside of the tree solidly imbedded therein is a locust post with the holes mortised for the bars, but nearly covered over with the growth of the tree. "Time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." a bar post was placed close to a cherry sappling, and as the years rolled by the tree grew until it reached the post, which was firmly planted and did not yield, and the tree gradually enfolded it until now the post is but barely visible and in a year or two the overlapping growth of the tree will shut it up entirely. Some future, innocent lumberman when cutting up that old cherry tree into boards, will find in the heart a locust post all ready mortised for the bars, and unless he happens to have good witnesses at hand, he may loose his reputation for veracity when he tells about finding that locust post. The tree is not decayed, but growing solidly around the post. Woodman, spare that tree!

Select Excursion to the Seashore.

The second select excursion to the Jersey coast via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Pittsburg at 9.00 A. M., Thursday, July 23d, by special train. The great popularity of these excursions during last season, and its renewal as evidenced by the success of the first one this summer, proves that the people of this section thoroughly appreciate the enterprise of the road in thus providing cheap and rapid transportation to the seashore. The season at the seaside will be at its height, and the numberless modes of amusement and recreation may be enjoyed to the best advantage. The fishing, sailing, and bathing facilities of both Cape May and Atlantic City are unsurpassed, and their arrangements for festivities offer all that can be desired in this direction. Ample accommodations can be secured at both places. Excursion tickets, good for ten days, will be sold from the following points at the rates quoted: Pittsburg, Irwin, Greensburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, Latrobe, Blairsville, Indiana, $10.00; Johnstown, $9 25; Cresson, $8.50; Altoona, $8.00; Tyrone, $7.65; Huntingdon, $7.10; Cumberland, $8.50; Bedford, $8.50; Mt. Union $6 75; McVeytown, $6.50; Lewistown, Junction, $6.00; Mifflin, $5.65; Newport, $5.00.

—A tramp who managed to pick up a few dimes by performing on the streets with a glass of water and a hoop on Wednesday last, the object being to place the glass of water on his head and crawl through the hoop without spilling the water, was suddenly interrupted by the explosion of a large firecracker just about the time he was lying on the street and about half way through the hoop, forgot all about the water and the hoop and jumped as though he was shot, much to the amusement of the small boy and the bystanders.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

In my last I stated that the local government of Pensacola had been superseded by a State commission on the grounds of an indebtness of $1,000. Either the types or the writer made a blunder. It should have been $100,000.

The citizens of Pensacola are very hospitable and give visitors every attention. I became acquainted with the firm of Bell & Bell (uncle and nephew, I think) relatives of the same family in Pittsburg, though of different political opinions. They own an extensive ship chandlery near the wharf. They informed me that the foundation of their large store and ware room was formerly covered with the water of the bay, but that the soil on which they built; and, indeed, of the lower part of the city, was made of ballast from the vessels that anchored in the bay.

The officers and crews of these vessels spend much of the winter season here, and as they are extremely liberal they add largely to the income of the inhabitants.

A large, plain church close to the bay, called the Scandinavian churchis surmounted by a large cross. The religion of the worshippers is Lutheran; and it is said its worship varies but slightly from that originally taught by the Great Reformer himself.

As the train for New Orleans did not leave till 9 A. M., we took occasion of the early morning to visit the remains of Fort San Miquel and St. Bernard. They are located directly east of the city, and only a vestige of them remains. Their full history would be a romance.

The principal natural objects, and many of the streets remain impressed with the old Spanish names. Escambia is the county of which Pensacola is the capital; and the Escambia river separates the county from San Rosa county on its West. But the chief police officer, whose lofty form and frowning brow betokened his Spanish origin as well as his name, Gonzaluss, was American in all his movements, even to drinking whisky.

In the cars we reached the N. Orleans road at 11 o'clock, at the Pensacola Junction house. Here our transit was rapid and through a most uninteresting country until we passed the State of Mississippi. During this portion of our journey we crossed the various branches of the Perdish river and afterwards the Sensas river and the Mobile river; besides quite a number of *bayous*. We took dinner at Mobile.

Of this chief commercial city of Alabama we saw but little. It was settled by the French and the business portion still indicates its French origin. The events of the war and the growth of its rival, Montgomery has retarded its growth; but it now claims a revival of prosperity.

An hour's ride from Mobile brought us into Mississipi. We passed through the southeastern course of the State; thence along its Southern boundary to Louisiana.

We passed the Pacagoula, the Biloxi, the Wolf and the Pearl rivers, the last being the Eastern boundary of Louisiana. No towns of any importance but Scranton, Mississippi city and Bay St. Louis, but many subuarban villages, favorite country resorts. Among the number was Beauvoir, the residence of Jeff Davis, but we did not call to see him. At every station we were beset by little colored boys and girls with Magnolia and other native flowers. We crossed the deep-looking waters of Biloxi Bay and St. Louis Bay on piles, each of them apparently several miles in width.

We were in Louisiana and within 50 miles of New Orleans when night closed in. Some ten miles of this distance we passed through or over Lake Borgne and laid in the Crescent city depot at 10 o'clock at night, and before midnight were snugly ensconced at the St. Charles Hotel. TRAVELER.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the members of the County Committee elected at the last primary election:

Adams Township—J. Costlow.
Allegheny Township—W. A. B. Little.
Barr Township—H. J. Hopple.
Blacklick Township—James M. Ross.
Cambria Borough, 1st ward—R. H. Bridges.
" " 2d ward—Joseph Stibbich.
Cambria Township—Thomas Hoover.
Carrolltown Borough—C. A. Bock.
Carroll Township—Joseph Bearer.
Chest Springs Borough—John Connery.
Chest Township—Joseph A. Warner.
Clearfield Township—James E. McGough.
Conemaugh Borough, 1st ward—James Darby.
" " 2d ward—Ed. Connery.
" Township—Henry Kist.
Coopersdale Borough—No selection.
Croyle Township—D. W. Luke.
Dean Township—W. G. Krise.
East Conemaugh Borough—David Humphreys.
Ebensburg, East ward—Rees J. Lloyd.
" West ward—M. R. B. Creery.
Elder Township—Patrick E. Dillon.
Franklin Borough—Anthony Harshberger.
Gallitzin Borough—Michael Fitzharris.
" Township—T. A. Coons.
Grubbtown Borough—Jacob L. Ream.
Jackson Township—J. M. Singer.
Johnstown Borough—1st ward, James B. McCreight; 2d ward, John Kash; 3d ward, Charles J. Mayer, 4th ward, August Young; 5th ward, G. W. Wagner; 6th ward, Joseph Kuntz; 7th ward, Adam Hubner.
Lilly's Borough—Caron Leahy.
Loretto Borough—James O'Donnell.
Lower Yoder Township—Jackson N. Clews.
Millville Borough,—1st ward, Austin Neary; 2d ward, Patrick Connelly.
Munster Township—P. J. Sanders.
Portage Township—James Itel.
Prospect Borough—Timothy O'Toole.
Reade Township—Lemuel Trozell.
Richland Township—John H. Blough.
Stonycreek Township—John Oldham.
Summerhill Township—Edward Lynch.
Susquehanna Township—J. B. Staib.
Taylor Township—James B. Clark, George Riblett.
Tunnelhill Borough—Patrick O'Dowd.
Upper Yoder Township—Geo. W. Osborn.
Washington Township—Joseph Rainey.
White Township—M. J. Noel.
Wilmore Borough—P. F. Kirby.
Woodvale Borough—Joseph E. Wolf.
Upper Yoder Township—G. W. Osborn.

—BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for August is a capital number, and just what the people want for their vacations. First there is an illustrated article on some parts of Germany and a very good illustration account of Chili and its glaciers. Then comes "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomes, author of many books that are justly celebrated, among them his two latest, "The Belle of Australia," and "On Land and Sea; or, California in 1843, '44 and '45." In "Lewey and I" the scene is in California during the Mexican war. The two boy adventurers are forced to serve in the Mexican cavalry for a short time. They have some wonderful adventures in California with Indians, mountain lions and ladrones; are arrested on a charge of horse stealing, acquitted after a hearing, and have some narrow escapes. It is a most fascinating story, and is historically correct. BALLOU'S is is published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, at $1.50 per year, or only 15 cents single copies. Ask your newsdealer to order it for you. You won't regret it.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirts, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

There is no use fighting nature. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys. Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware.

—Now is the time that the little green apple doubles up the small boy.

IMPORTANT TO MAGISTRATES.—Magistrates will do well to take notice and to bear in mind that, by the provisions of an act which passed the last Legislature and has has now been approved by the Governor, they must hereafter return to court all criminal cases as soon as they have disposed of them. Following are the terms of the law in full:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of all Aldermen, Justices of the Peace and committing Magistrates in this Commonwealth, upon complaint being made in criminal cases on the oath or affirmation of any person or persons, to enter such complaint upon their dockets, with the name, residence and occupation, if any, of all defendants, bail and witnesses, in every criminal case and to return to the Clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the several counties respectively, a true transcript from said docket, within five days after the binding over or committal of any defendant or defendants charged with any felony, and any willful violation of the requirements of this section is hereby declared a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof the party so offending shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

—The following resolutions, passed at the last meeting of our borough council, will explain themselves:

On motion of Alvin Evans, *Resolved*, That an additional indebtedness of four thousand dollars be incurred by the borough authorities for the purpose of obtaining an additional supply of water and a sufficient quantity of hose, (provided that a majority of the electors of said borough assent to such increase,) and that a statement such as is required by the act of assembly approved 20th April, 1784, be prepared and published, together with a notice that an election will be held on Saturday, August 22d, 1885, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of the said borough to such increase of indebtedness.

On motion of Mr. Kittell *Resolved*, That the Burgess be directed to enter into an agreement with Mrs Jane Jones for the use of water from spring on her farm and the privilege of erecting a dam and use of one acre of ground, for the term of fifty years, at an annual rental of forty dollars. Conditionally that the proposed increase of debt be assented to by the voters.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, July 17, 1885.

Flour, choice family	$5 00 to 6 40
Wheat, white	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	70
Oats	50
Clover seed	7 00
Timothy seed	2 50
Flax seed	1 50
Beans	2 00
Potatoes new	1 00
Butter, lb	12½
Lard lb	12½
Eggs, per doz	12
Onions, per bu	50
Hay, per ton new	12 00

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY July 17, 1885.

POTATOES—Irish 60@75c per bushel; on track 55@50c. Jersey Sweets $6 00 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 65@70c per pair; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; live geese, 75c@$1 00 per pair. Dressed Chickens, 16@17c per pound; turkeys, 17@18c; geese, 10@12.

RAGS—1½@2c for country mixed cotton; 3½@3¾ for all wool.

SEEDS—Small clover seed $5 75@$6 00; large, 6 25@6 50; timothy seed, 1 80@1 85; orchard grass, 1 60; blue grass, 1 00@1 50.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs @12 15c per dozen.

APPLES—2 25@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and 2 75@3 00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 25@26c; do. other brands, 20@27c; choice creamery, 24@25c; choice dairy, 22@23c; choice country, 20@18c; common grades, 10@ 8c; low grades, 5@6c.

MILL FEED—Bran, 17 50@18 00; middlings, $17@18 00 for brown and 20 00@19 00 for white; chopped feed, 18 00@20 00; chopped corn, 18 00@19 00.

HAY—No 1 timothy baled, $18@18 50 for tight; 17 50@18 00 for loose pressed; from country wagons, 17 00@22 00; No. 1 prairie hay, 8 50@9 50; upland, 12 50@12 00.

GRAIN—Wheat 1 08@1 10 per bushel; corn, 58@59; oats, 42@47c; rye, 80@82.

FLOUR—$5 50@5 75 per bbl., according to quality.

ONIONS—$4 00@4 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 11@10¾c; bacon, 9c; shoulders, 6½c.

HYMENEAL.

HANNAH—FARNSWORTH.—Married, on Thursday, July 2, 1885, at the residence of Rev. B. F. Purdy, the officiating minister in Reade township, Mr. Howard Hannah to Miss Farnsworth, both of Allemansville.

SAXTON—CREERY.—Married, at the Presbyterian parsonage in this place, on Wednesday, July 14, 1885, by Rev. R. McCaslend, Mr. Edwin Saxton to Miss Ella Creery, daughter of D. M. R. B. Creery, of this place.

OBITUARY.

WHARTON.—Died, in Clearfield township on Tuesday, July 7th, 1885, Mrs. Mary Ann Wharton, wife of Arthur Wharton, aged about 50 years.

HORRELL.—Died, at his residence in Chest Springs, on Friday, July 10, 1885, Mr. Albert J. Horrell, aged about 45 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.
JOSEPH A. GRAY.
Carrolltown, May 4, 1885.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN FERGUSON,
Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!

In the matter of the account of Abel Lloyd, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of John M. Rager, deceased, under proceedings in partition.

And now June 10th, 1885 on motion of Alvin Evans, Esq., attorney for accountant, A. W. Barker appointed auditor to ascertain liens against the heirs of said decedent, and other parties interested and to report distribution of the money in the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on Friday, August 7th, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of attending to the duties of above appointment when and where all parties interested may attend if they desire to do so.
A. W. BARKER,
2t Auditor.
Ebensburg, July 17, '85.

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, Ayer's Pills, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

Incalculable Value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not withing apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. *David* KENNEDY of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. *David* Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To Keep the Blood Pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE,
COLIC,
RESTLESSNESS,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSEA,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

BRIDGE LETTING!

The Supervisors of Portage township, Cambria Co., Pa., will receive proposals for building a bridge over south branch of Conemaugh river near Portage, Pa., until Saturday, July 25th, 1885, at 6 o'clock P. M., according to draft and specifications now in possession of supervisors. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specifications, which can be examined at any time, by calling on John McDonnell, at Portage, Pa. The bids are for the wood and iron work and materials only, as the abutments and approaches are built by supervisors. All proposals to be sealed and left with or sent to Francis Mullen, Portage, Pa., on or before the above date. The supervisors reserve the right to reject any on all bids.
FRANCIS MULLEN,
JOHN McGOUGH,
Supervisors.
Portage, Pa., July 9th, '85.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans, Court to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the first and final account of Patrick Risban, administrator of Patrick Risban, deceased, and report distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, August 4th, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested must attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
ALVIN EVANS,
3t Auditor.
Ebensburg, July 15th, 1885.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 4th, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election for president and directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE,
3t Secretary.

UNITED STATES SALE OF LAND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Pursuant to Section 3749, Revised Statutes, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on Saturday, September 12, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the following described tract or parcel of land in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Beginning at a sugar tree marked for a corner, thence by land now of Joseph Van Ormer east 5 degrees south 27 perches to a post, thence by same south 7 degrees east 24 perches to a post on line of land of Thomas Powells' estate, thence by land of said Thomas Powells' estate, west 2 degrees south 40¾ perches to a post, thence north 23 degrees east 22 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees east 6¾ perches to a sugar tree, the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the United States by William W. Dudley, Trustee, by deed dated July 24, 1884, recorded in said county in Liber 51 folio 781 et seq.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash and balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest; or all cash at option of purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the property.
A. McCUE,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
June 12, 1885.-8t.

Dr. Hendricks,
SUMMERHILL,
Cambria Co. Pa.,

Whose success is unexcelled in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES
OF ALL KINDS,
Cancerous Tumors
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

dispersed in a very short time without the Knife or Caustic Potash.

He is now prepared with the most valuable and choicest Drugs.

CONSULTATION FREE,

Examinations $1,00. Call on or address him at Summerhill, Cambria Co., Pa.

July 17,85 3 mos.

ELECTION NOTICE!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Council of Ebensburg borough approved July 13th 1885, Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding municipal and general election in the East and West wards of said borough on Saturday, August 22d, A. D. 1885, between the hours of 7 A. M., and 7 P. M., for the purpose of determing whether the indebtness of said borough shall be increased to any amount not to exceed seven *per centum* upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein. Tickets voted to be labelled on the outside "increase of debt," and to contain on the inside the words "no increase of debt," or "debt may be increased."

Amount of last assessed valuation......... 129243 00
Amount of existing indebtedness:
Coupon Bonds........................ 5000 00
Accrued Interest.................... 36 00
5036 00
Deduct amount of duplicate for year 1885. Applicable to the payment of same $1298 77
Balance on duplicate of 1883.......... $ 42
" " " 1884.......... 48 10
1355 29
Net amount of bonded indebtedness...... $3680 71
Amount of outstanding orders........... $50 06
Balance due on dup, of '83 for bor... $4 21
" " '84........ 24 05
Amt. of " '85........ 650 39
Amount of indebtedness proposed to be incurred........ $4000 00
Percentage of assessed valuation .0323 *per centum*

The said indebtedness to be incurred for the purpose of obtaining an additional water supply for the borough and a sufficient quantity of hose.
F. H. BARKER,
Burgess.
Attest:
J. H. DAVIS, Clerk. 3t
Council Chamber, July 13th, 1885.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the second and final account of A. V. Barker, Administrator of Anna Margaret Murray, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Administrator will sit for the purpose of his appointment at the office of A. V. Barker, Esq., in Ebensburg, on Friday, June 26, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.
June 12, 1885.—c.

OVER $4,000 WORTH WALL PAPER

Must be sold REGARDLESS OF COST within TWENTY DAYS. Best Brown Backs made, only 5, 6 and 7 cents. Best White Backs, your choice for 7, 8 and 9 cents. Best GOLD PAPERS 20 22 25 and 30 cents—elsewhere they charge 40, 50 and 60 cents. It will pay you to BUY YOUR WALL PAPERS NOW. They will never be so cheap again. Write for samples.

Great Clearance Sale in Carpets,

Immense Stock to select from: no reasonable offers will be refused. BRUSSELS CARPETS 45 cents and up; WOOL INGRAINS, 30 cents and up; RAG CARPETS 18 cents and up. Dado Cloth Shades 25 cents to 75 cents; Stair Oil Cloth 7 cents; Floor Oil Cloth yard wide, 20 cents. Come Quick for Bargains.

B. H. SPRANKLE
11th Avenue & 13th Street Altoona Penn'a.

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
☞ FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK-
☞ SMITH TOOLS, HORSESHOES, HARROW PINS,
☞ NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,
☞ HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-
☞ VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,
☞ CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
IN BUYING YOUR
RANGES, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
Cellar Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters,

Tinware, Copper Ware, Sheetiron Ware,
Lamp Goods of Every Description,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Granite Ware, Coffee Mills, Plated-ware,
Toilet Sets, Cake Boxes, Bread Closets,
Clothes-wringers, Egg Beaters, Slaw Cutters,
Iron Stands, Fancy Spittoons, Slop Buckets
Hard Coal Parlor Heaters,
Soft Coal Parlor Heaters,
Copper Kettles, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Steam Cookers,
Rice, Milk and Farina Boilers,
Perfect Waffle Irons, Boilers of all Kinds,
Meat Pounders, Mincing Knives, Saw Knives.

And a Large Stock of KITCHEN ARTICLES, will be sold at Low Prices. Call and Examine the Goods. ☞ LOOK FOR MY NAME ON THE WINDOW, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO FIND THE RIGHT PLACE.

FRANK W. HAY,
No. 280 Washington Street, - - - - - JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! THEY GO!

I am now offering and selling at the following prices

No. 9 New Cook Stoves, trimmed complete,			$27.00
No. 8	ditto.	ditto.	24.00
Good double bitt axes	-	- -	85
Best [Wm. Mann] made	-	- -	1-00

Good long handle cast steel shovels, 35cts; hay forks from 20 to 40cts

Genuine Clothes Wringer	$2.75
Imitation, same as sold at other places at $2 50, I sell at	2.25
Best cast steel corn hoe	20 to 30.
Dunn edge clipper grass scythes, best made, only	50
Best patent snath	50
Common snath	35
Best quality of nails, per keg	2.25
Sarvin's buggy wheels, per sett	5.00

Buggy shafts, per pair	35 to 40 cts.
The celebrated chieftain horse hay rake	20.00
Door locks and knobs all complete	20
Double hat and coat hooks, per doz	15
Barb fence wire 6 cents per pound.	
3 to 4½ in. tapered files assorted, 6 for	25
12 inch mill files, 6 for	1.00
8 inch mill files, 10 for	1.00

Goshen well pumps, the best pump made at greatly reduced prices.

Wagon seat springs, 65 cents per pair.
Steel shovel plow blades, 7cts. per pound.
Bar iron 1½cts. per pound.
Iron harrow teeth 2½cts per lb.
Steel harrow teeth, 2½ cts. per pound

Ten thousand and one other articles at corresponding low prices.
Hurry up if you want bargains.
Cash only will buy at the above prices.

G HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, June 19, 1884.–4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael C. Bradley, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael C. Bradley, late of Lilly's Borough, dec'd, having beeen granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL BRADLEY,
Executor.
Washington twp., July 3, 1885. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SAMUEL McCLEARY, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel McCleary, deceased, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL DONOHUE,
June 5, 1885.-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theresa Scanlan, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Theresa Scanlan, late of Cambria township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN E. SCANLAN,
Executor.
June 19, 1885. 6t

NOTICE.—To the heirs and legal representatives of John Sway, deceased.

Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late residence of John Sway, deceased, in the township of Croyle, in the county of Cambria, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives of the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.
D. A. LUTHER,
3t Sheriff.
July 17, 1885.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John F. Cooney, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John F. Cooney, deceased, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL BRACKEN,
July 17, '85.-6t. Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Prudence M. George and Rachael C. George, lately doing business under the name and style of George & Co., at Lilly Borough, Cambria county, Pa., have made an assignment of all their property to the undersigned in trust for their creditors. Those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against them are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
PETER P. GEORGE,
3t Assignee.
Lilly, July 3, '85.

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand, 1431 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.— J. M. LINGLE.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm (Pine Grove) situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., 1½ miles from Loretto, containing over 100 acres of good land, more than 60 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The implements consist of a large dwelling house, containing eleven rooms and a kitchen, a comfortable farm house, a large barn and commodious outbuildings.

There are also on the land an abundance of timber and coal, plenty of choice fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, etc., a good well of soft water, and a number of never-failing springs of pure water.

The property is in a healthy location, with a grand view from the house, and for more than twenty-five years has been used as a resort for summer boarders. The owner wishes to retire from business and will sell very cheap.

For further particulars apply to
6t E. A. BUSH,
Loretto, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of land containing about 170 acres, in White and Reade townships with the Clearfield creek running through it, adjoining lands of Hon. John Dean and Martin Lighe, about 30 acres cleared and having thereon erected a two-story frame house. The balance is well timbered with pine, hemlock, oak and other timber. The land is underlaid with coal and iron ore. The Cresson and Coalport railroad, now being built runs through this land. For particulars and terms call on or address
MATTHUAS KESSLER,
Elske,
3t Cambria Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

Two lots of ground, on Centre street, Ebensburg with a Frame House of eleven rooms, stable, orchard and outbuildings.

ALSO—Two lots on same street, suitable for cottages.

ALSO—A pasture lot of about one and-a-half acres, situate one square from above described premises.

For terms, apply at the office of
JOSEPH McDONALD,
4t Armory Building.
Ebensburg, June 30, 1885.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, his farm in Cambria township, one and one-half miles from Ebensburg, containing **240 Acres**, in a good state of cultivation, with good frame house and frame barn, an excellent orchard, plenty of water and about one million feet of lumber on the premises. To parties wishing to purchase a smaller piece of land, he will divide it to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Call on the subscriber residing on the premises. MARTIN SANDERS.
Cambria twp., Jan. 9, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF

Allegheny Tp., School District for year 1885.
Andrew Sanker, Collector and Treasurer.

DR.

To amt. duplicate	$1554 7[illegible]
" " state appropriation	269 1[illegible]
" " received election	6 0[illegible]
	$1830 [illegible]

CR.

By amt. teachers vouchers	$1125 [illegible]
" " fuel, repair, missellany	300 [illegible]
" " com. on $1356.58 at 7 per cent.	95 [illegible]
" " State app. at 2 per cent.	5 [illegible]
" " exoneration	188 [illegible]
" " duplicate and interest paid	201 [illegible]
	$1915 [illegible]

W. A. B. LITTLE, President,
3t JAMES J. KAYLOR, Secretary.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sheep need shade.

Work off the poor hens.

Provide some rubbing posts.

Keep the front yard neatly mown.

Cut Canada thistles when in flower.

The work-teams deserve good fly-nets.

Let the grind-stone help in hoeing time.

Don't make the horses go five hours without water.

Germany grows five bushels of potatoes to our one.

The fodder of corn possesses one-half the value of the grain for feeding.

Clean food, pure water, shelter from the midday sun and a run in grass, will keep swine in health in the Summer.

Keep the hoed crops thoroughly clean of weeds, and labor will be saved on future crops, as well as adding to the productiveness of the present one.

A light airy barn cellar, with a dry floor that will afford them a chance for scratching, is about the place for young chickens during bad spells of weather.

Like milk for young animals, the grasses furnish a nearly perfect ration for all classes of herbivorous animals. Nothing can surpass succulent grass as a milk-producing food, whether quantity or fine flavor is considered.

If you don't believe that foreign matter or a tainted atmosphere are capable of spoiling the quality of butter, just weigh out a pound or two and keep it in a close earthen jar, or under an inverted vessel alongside of a bar of soap or a few onions for several days and then see.

Shut in the Chicks at Night.—If allowed to ramble so soon as daylight appears, young chicks often get wet and chilled to their damage. That they may be kept under control until the grass is dry, and also to give them the benefit of an early feed, it should be the business of some one about the place to shut up the mother and her brood each night until the chicks are a month old. If the old hen is kept confined and the brood is allowed to roam, some grass or other green food should be thrown down for the hen daily.

Tillage.—To kill weeds and grass in cultivated crops is an important, but it is not the most important use of tillage. The prevention of the escape of moisture from the soil, in the average dryness of our Summer seasons, must be placed a good way ahead of it, so far as direct results are concerned. How tillage saves the loss of moisture is not hard to comprehend. The surface of the soil, with being exposed to the free action of the sun and the air, is the point from which the moisture ordinarily escapes by evaporation. As it passes away from the surface, more moisture is drawn up from below by capillary action, precisely as oil in a lamp is drawn up to the flames as fast as the flames consumes it. Now, the more compactly the particles of earth are held together up to a certain common degree, the more perfect is the capillary action of the soil, just as a wick of ordinary firmness draws up the oil better than one of a loose net work of fibres would. Tillage breaks up the compactness that ordinarily exists in unbroken soil. It thus reduces the power of capillary attraction. Moisture, that but for the stirring of the soil, would be drawn up and dissipated, remains below for the use of the cultivated plant. The deeper the tillage the more is the power of capillary attraction overcome, with corresponding advantage to growing plants. Tillage, by admitting air into the soil, also hastens the elaboration of plant food in the soil and causes the absorption of ammonia, which the roots then take up.

FLOWERS AND THE LAWN.

Trellis the tomatoes.

Sow bush peas for late.

Rake the ground after each rain.

If apples have set very thickly whip some off.

You can't stir the soil of a newly set strawberries too often.

Just after the last strawberries are picked, the bed should be thoroughly and deeply dug over a liberal coat of old manure applied. This will induce strong roots to support next year's crop.

An old shotgun, a flask of powder and a fourteen-year-old boy, working together, will soon cure the caterpillars nests in an orchard. Tell him to hold the muzzle close to the nest.

BEST SUCCESS WITH SMALL TREES.

Only occasionally, under favorable circumstances, with the greatest care and skill, are large trees successfully removed, and the exceptional instances are those in which the little feeding roots—the only ones of much benefit in sustaining life—are retained. But a small, healthy tree may be dug with all its roots undisturbed, so that with care in handling when out of the ground, and with due attention to planting, we may reasonably expect it to grow vigorously, if not the first season, assuredly the next. When a tree is debilitated from any cause, especially by the loss of the feeding roots, it requires often a long time to recover.

Even cutting off the tops to counterbalance loss of roots is only a partial remedy, as nothing can fully compensate for the absence of these important organs. During removal endeavor to prevent the rapid evaporation which is constantly taking place through the branches. In large trees this is so great that frequently all the sustenance is drawn from the roots before the tree is planted. Wrapping tops as well as roots in damp cloths, when out of the ground, and moistening them occasionally, is undoubtedly of value. Small specimens, having so few obstacles to overcome, rarely fail to grow if properly cared for.—*Chester.*

Hickory.—An old experienced farmer says that hickory cut in July or August will not become worm eaten. Oak, Chesnut, walnut, or other timber cut from the middle of July to the last of August will last twice as long as when cut in winter. White oak cut at this season, if kept off the ground, will season through if two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound for many years; whereas if cut in winter or spring it will become sap-rotten in a few years.

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CATTLE RAISING IN THE U. S.

Mr. Nimmo's recent report on the range and ranch cattle of the United States furnishes some interesting statistics on this subject and the opportunity of making some remarks on it. A quarter of a century ago the principal and almost the only grazing grounds for cattle in great herds was Texas. At that time the market was a restricted one, and immense numbers of cattle were slaughtered for their hides and tallow. The value of cattle on a ranch was only from three and a half to four dollars per head. Since then the rapid extension of the railroad system through Texas and to all parts of the West has opened up profitable markets to the East to Texas cattle men, and the value of their cattle has advanced from three dollars and fifty cents in 1868 to from fifteen to eighteen dollars per head at the present time. The great profits of the Texas graziers led to the adoption of cattle raising on a large scale in the western and north-western States and Territories. Texas was, and still remains to a considerable extent, the breeding ground for cattle, but owing to the influx of settlers by immigration, the ranges, though still of great extent in some instances, have become more restricted, and this fact has given such an impetus to the breeding of cattle in the mountain valleys and on the plains of the West and Northwest that the aggregate number of ranch and range cattle grazing over the area north of Texas has reached seven million five hundred head, as against nine million head in Texas. The latter State therefore still holds her pre-eminence for vast herds of cattle, but owing to pressure of population on her extensive ranges, where the cattle still roam over the public lands, and even on the great ranches now fenced in and owned by cattle firms and corporations, the raising of cattle on the Northwestern plains is destined before long to acquire proportions exceeding those of Texas. Texas cattle are found to mature there better than in the southern and southwerstern parts of that State, and the Texas herds have been drawn upon for cattle to stock the newly opened ranges of the Northwest. It is computed that Texas has furnished to the Northwestern ranges three million head of young cattle, mainly yearlings and two year old steers, within the last twenty years, in addition to those annually driven to the northern ranges to be matured for marketing. The number of head of these last year was three hundred thousand, and during the same period six hundred and twenty-five thousand beef cattle were sent from Texas direct to the markets of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. But, ultimately, Texas with superior advantages for breeding cattle, but with fewer for maturing them for market, must give way to the enterprise of the cattle men of the Northwest in spite of their winter losses and of the greater cost of wintering cattle on the plains. The soil of Texas for the most part is admirably adapted to cultivation, and as population increases the ranges will be occupied and the value of the lands included in the ranches, to some of which a quarter of a million of acres are attached, will be so much enhanced that to sell them off in farms will be found more profitable to their owners than even cattle raising was in the past or is likely to be again with Western competition keeping down the market price. Moreover, even Texas with her great extent of territory, cannot begin to compare with the Western and Northwestern range and ranch area of the United States. It embraces the principal part of the Indian Territory, the western portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, the States of Colorada and Nevada, and portions of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Over all this area, embracing over a million square miles, the cattle men have taken possession of the parts most favorable to their business, but the portion of it in which the raising of cattle is chiefly carried on is, however, distinctively known as "The Plains." These extend from Texas to Montana, a distance of about 1,000 miles, with an average width of 200 miles, and embracing an area of nearly 130,000,000 acres. Occupying the greater part of the land without any title from the United States, or under titles said to have been fraudulently obtained, many of the cattle companies are liable to be dispossessed as the settlers flock into the States and Territories where the public lands used as cattle ranches now are. But, from the scarcity of water and the infrequency of rains, it is probable that the Plans will be the seat of great cattle ranges, or of great ranches, for many years yet to come. For the feeding of cattle which flourish on the bunch and gramma and buffalo grasses, all of which derive moisture mainly from the melting snows and the rainfall of the spring months, they are admirably adapted, for even in winter these grasses retain their nutritious qualities. But this area, so suitable for cattle, is for the most part unsuitable for agricultural purposes, owing to the dryness of the summers and the scarcity of water and wood. Tree planting and the sinking of artesian wells, as in Algeria, might remedy to some extent these defects, but to the farmer they are serious, and the cattle men of the Plains are not likely to have their ranges intruded upon until means are taken to make them agriculturally valuable.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Countryman (at box office)—"Gimme two seats."

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"I am, Teddy; f'what do you want?"

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THE NEW POSTAL LAWS.

The following condensation of the new postal laws contains all the essential changes. They became operative July 1st:

First, Rates of postage on second-class matter will be one cent per pound or fraction thereof, including newspapers for Canada with the exceptions noted below.

Second, Publications of the second class, other than weekly papers published where there is a letter-carrier office must be paid in postage stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for each paper; or on each periodical not exceeding two ounces in weight, or two cents on each periodical if weighing over two ounces, if they are to be delivered by carrier in the city of publication. If they are to be delivered through the lock-boxes or through the general delivery, they can be mailed at pound rates. Postage on sample copies of weekly papers for delivery by carriers in district where published must be paid by postage stamps attached.

Third, Each piece of second-class matter offered for mailing must be properly enclosed in a wrapper clearly addressed, or all pieces of mail matter for one postoffice may be securely enclosed in one wrapper, addressed to the postmaster; provided each piece enclosed is properly addressed.

Fourth, Any article or item in any newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

Fifth, Second-class matter can have no inclosure, except in the form of a regular supplement, or bills, receipts and orders for subscriptions: *Provided,* That such bills, receipts and orders shall be in such form to convey no other information than the name, location and subscription price of the publication or publications to which they refer.

Sixth, Second-class matter cannot be enclosed in envelopes, but must be wrapped exposed at both ends, so that the contents can be readily examined.

Seventh, On the wrapper of second-class matter no printing will be allowed, beyond the name and address of the publishers or news agent and name of publication, except a request to the postmaster to notify in case the paper is not taken out or delivered, or request to return the same or to deliver the same to some other person, if not called for, or notice when subscription ends.

Eighth, Third class and second-class matter must be put up and delivered at the postoffice in separate packages.

Ninth, Sample copy of second-class publication should be marked on wrapper "Sample Copy," to be delivered in city of publication, postage one cent on each newspaper, without regard to weight or frequency of issue. Postage on periodicals, other than newspapers, is one cent if not exceeding two ounces in weight, and two cents if exceeding two ounces in weight. News agents cannot send sample copies at pound rates.

Tenth, As many persons refuse to take from the postoffice papers which are sent to them as sample copies, if not so marked, for fear of obligating themselves, under the laws of most States, to pay for a year's subscription, the great advantage to publishers in marking on the wrappers of all sample copies the words "Sample Copy" is apparent.

Eleventh, Second-class matter will be returned to publishers by request printed on the wrapper or by special request by pound rates. Each package will be rated separately one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

Twelfth, Second-class matter mailed by other persons than publishers becomes a special matter, especially entitled to pass through the mail at 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. It is earnestly urged that publishers of second class matter shall note on the publication, "Entered at ——— postoffice as second-class matter," without which second-class matter will not have a certain standing as second-class matter in other postoffices than the one issued from, and may in cases be rated when offered for remailing as original third-class matter, with postage 1 cent for two ounces.

Thirteenth, Letters, merchandise sealed against inspection, and other first-class matter, will pass through the mail at two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, without the package being limited to four pounds in weight, as in the case of third or fourth-class matter.

Fourteenth, Merchandise not sealed and otherwise mailable, can pass through the mails at one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Fifteenth, Manuscript by itself is first-class matter. Proofs and corrected proofs are third-class matter, and may be accompanied by the original written manuscript.

SOUTHERN TOBACCO GROWING.

Much of the desolate appearance noticed by strangers in the southern country is due to the exhaustion of the soil by continuous tobacco growing. A very large proportion of what was known as tobacco land, has been thus reduced to a condition of poverty, in which it has been "turned out" to grow up to old field pine or broom sedge. As every fault brings with its own punishment, so this has done, not only in the loss of the use of the land for many years, and the cost of reclaiming it, but also in the injury which results from the adverse impression upon the minds of visitors from other states, who are seeking homes in the sunny and fertile south. This fault should be prevented in the future, and there is no need to stop growing tobacco either. Tobacco is the cash crop of the southern farmer, and every farmer requires a certain amount of money coming in, to meet expenses which must be paid in cash. But first of all, the food and fodder crops should be grown, then clover or cow peas should be grown for fodder for pigs, cattle and sheep. These may be sown after two crops of tobacco have been taken from new land, and one tobacco crop may safely follow after either clover or cow peas have been plowed in to enrich the soil.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

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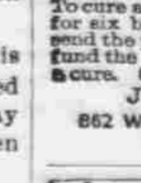

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Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe.
Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to Ems.
Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor.

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria" as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular,—in his back. Articular, —in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business!

Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats; cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago, I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts."

He dismisses the doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone for fees.

But, him, what becomes of him?

The other day a well known Wall Street banker said to me "it is really astonishing how general bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one." This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun.

"Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies cannot cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure which Gen. Christiansen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co's, told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:

"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?—*New York Correspondence American Rural Home.*

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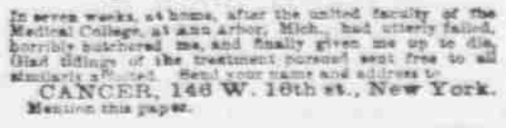

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Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

ALL FOR NOTHING.

WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. E—— was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

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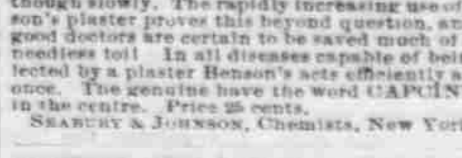

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NEW WOOD PRESERVAT

Immersing the lower ends of posts in hot cold tar will pre outside for years but it very fre happens that in using small tre four to eight inches in diam heart wood is the first to decay often occurs with chestnut po are set before they are thorough soned. To prevent this decay center, as well as all that part post placed below ground, by the wood preserving solutions, m and neighbor, J. J. Secker, suggests a system which strike being novel, but exceedingly able as well. It is to have a the center of the post, from th upward, to a point that shall b the ground when the post is in Then bore another hole in the the post with a slight inclination ward, making an opening in th ter hole, which will allow free p A wooden plug, two or three long, should be driven snugly hole at the bottom of the post, to prevent the escape of any liq may be used in the operatio when the posts are set in an up sition, a perservative solution introduced into the hole in the the center one filled with it aft a cork or plug or some kind inserted in the side hole to evaporation, as well as to keep and insects. The solutions th duced will gradually be absor the surrounding wood, until along the entire length of the cavity must become complet ated. When the solutions ha been taken up by the surroundi it will only be necessary to the cork, or plug, and apply mo is thought desirable. A comm ing pot with a slender spout w handy vessel to use in distribu solutions.

Petroleum, creosote, corrosiv limate, or any other of the w wood preservatives may be use way. Telegraph posts might pared in the same way, and if th tral reservoir were kept filled w troleum, they would last a years or more. When a large of posts or poles are to be prep would be cheaper to have bored by steam or horse power hand. With very open and por quite probable that a hole bore side of the post and above the and deep enough to hold a hal more of creosote or some simil tion, would answer, but I take cavity reaching to the bottom best. Will the readers of the *Agriculturist* who give this pl report the result?—A. S. F *American Agriculturist for Ju*

A MOST VALUABLE COM

The manure of fowls contain urine, as a solid excrement. recognized by its white color, stitutes the most valuable p their droppings. The flooring under the hen-roost should b and close, with cleats around upon which the manure will f earth, sand even, mixed w plaster, or sprinkled over aft ing with a solution of sulpha (copperas), should be evenly scattered upon this floor d where there are many hens, should be cleaned off and remov a week. The proportion of su added, should be two-thirds quarters of the entire bulk. be placed in a heap under cov cement, or brick, or clay floo may be shoveled over and mi sweepings of the house, feath eggs, dead chickens or rats, small animals, and such refuse including old hens' nests. It kept moist, and in case the odor, either of decompositi monia, this must be supp sprinkling with copperas w tering plaster over the heap, or addition of more earth. The b for all such purposes is loamy soil. It should be prep hot, dry days, by sifting upon boards in the sun, raking it thoroughly dry, and barrelling Hen manure, and the waste of t try house preserved in this way, the course of a few month nearly homogeneous, and a fe lizer for field and garden use.— *Agriculturist for July.*

FLATULENT COLIC IN HORS

When Prof. Gamgee was country, he said to the writer horses died of colic, than of an malady, and he suggested a which has been published in th *can Agriculturist*, and been fo ficacious, we doubt not, by tho horse owners. The remedy stated, is copious injections of tepid water—that is, cold b cold. Water has the temperatu air in the summer time is seventy or ninety degrees. T way to apply it is to use a lar holding about two quarts, to rubber tube, three feet long, is and this is terminated by a about fourteen inches lon a quarter-inch opening. Th be protected by a lump of so to prevent injury to the pa funnel is filled with water at of the horse's rump, and then as high as possible. Four to will usually be sufficient to wind; then stand clear. at once.

There are many causes of col sudden change of food, hard active exercise after feeding, ve eating (as after long fasting work), the chill experienced posed to too rapid cooling sweating—these are some of mon causes, and are conditio avoided at any rate. Care will always prevent colic, and the simple remedy will generally we have never known it to fai *erican Agriculturist for July.*

A modern novel has the fo passage: "With one hand he h beautiful golden hair above the wave, and with the other call for assistance."